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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1372



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INTERNATIONAL

S.E. ASIA WORRIED BY U.S.-BACKED JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP

PM181507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 83 second edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "The Returned Sword; The Pentagon and the Rebirth of Japanese Militarism"]

[Excerpts] A Japanese weekly recently published a short article under the headline "Family Samurai Sword Returned to Rightful Owner." Two elderly men smiling in the photograph. One--a Japanese--wore an austere Kimono. The other man's plaid shirt betrayed the fact that he was an American. They were shaking hands and holding an unsheathed sword above their heads.

It transpired that the American was a former Pacific war veteran and is now a prosperous farmer from Texas. The Japanese had fought in China, Burma and Indonesia. He ended the war in the Philippines, where he surrendered his sword to the victors. He now owns a large industrial company.

They had not met since the war. Now they have sought one another out. "That very sword brought them together again," the weekly enthused. "But they are no longer victor and vanquished. They are allies. They have been united by a sword returned to the weapon's old owner."

In addition to Samurai swords, modern new weapons which exceed many times overall that the imperial army and navy had in the last war are being handed to the Japanese militarists.

Japan's armed forces are already eight in the world in terms of combat might. They did not grow up overnight. They were nurtured by the United States in collusion with those reactionary forces in Japan who are dreaming of revenge. Just 6 years after World War II, John Foster Dulles at talks with Prime Minister S. Yoshida demanded that Japan "make its contribution" to the struggle of the "free world" countries. Tokyo was just waiting for that. The Japanese authorities of the day set out their proposals in a document entitled "first steps in a rearmament program." As (S. Otsuki), ASAHI's political observer, writes, both countries still keep the document a strict secret to this day. Thus was born the 50,000-strong "reserve police corps," subsequently transformed into the "self-defense forces," as Japan's armed forces, numbering 260,000 men, are now officially called.

Japan's army is now "impressively strong," according to the evidence of C. Donnelly, commander of the U.S. armed forces in Japan. Addressing a conference of the Atlantic Institute in Tokyo, the general expressed satisfaction at the fact that the 13 well-trained and mobile Japanese army divisions are continuing to improve their weaponry and to rehearse combat actions. According to Donnelly's statement, in terms of numbers of aircraft the Japanese air force has already outstripped the U.S. air forces based in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. We are making joint efforts to increase Japan's military might still further, the Pentagon official stated.

Another 5-year program for building up the Japanese armed forces has been formulated and will begin to be implemented in 1983, as the Pentagon has demanded. Under that program, the [Japanese] navy will receive a further 43 new ships and 14 submarines. The Japanese air force is being swelled with 120 modern aircraft. The existing arsenal of 200 tactical missiles will increase by nearly 50 units. The army will receive nearly 500 mobile "surface-to-air" missiles.

Washington is continuing to intensify pressure on Japan in order to involve it even more in the aggressive U.S. global strategy. Quite recently the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution containing a demand that Japan increase its military expenditure by 10-12 percent annually.

Without fully satisfying the overseas strategists' enterprises, official Tokyo is nevertheless utilizing them to steadily build up its military appropriations, even going so far as to reduce social programs. The draft state budget for fiscal 1983 approved by the government envisages military expenditure to the tune of 2.75 trillion yen (over \$11.5 billion)--a postwar record. This is 6.5 percent higher than the previous fiscal year.

If this expenditure continues to grow at the same pace, ASAHI writes, it will double in 9 years and Japan will become a mighty military power equal in terms of military potential too, and perhaps even exceeding the arsenals of, such countries as the FRG, France and Britain.

The problem of further increasing Japan's military commitments will be one of the main themes of Prime Minister Nakasone's talks in Washington in a few days' time. Under discussion, in particular, will be the transfer by the United States to Japan of complex arms-manufacturing equipment. U.S. official circles are saying that this will lead to the standardization of Japanese and U.S. equipment and to the joint development of new types of weapons.

Japan's generals are increasingly frequently turning their gaze beyond the confines of their own islands. And Washington is a willing and active helper to them in these expansionist impulses. Joint Japanese-U.S. exercises have already become customary. Washington has obtained from Tokyo a promise to send its navy and air force 1,000 miles from its territory to "patrol" the vast area of ocean west of Guam Island and north of the Philippines.

The building of Japan's militarist efforts and the strengthening and expansion of its military cooperation with the United States are causing profound unease among its neighbors and other Southeast Asian countries. Of note was the recent wave of protest at the attempts by Japan's ruling circles to revise school textbooks so as to falsify history and to justify or consign to oblivion the bloody events of 40 and 50 years ago. The culprit behind those events was Japanese imperialism, whose symbol was a militarist with a Samurai sword.

The unease is so great that the leaders of a number of Southeast Asian countries who at first preferred to voice their concern through diplomatic channels are now declaring it openly.

During their recent visits to the United States the presidents of the Philippines and Indonesia not only spoke with alarm of the rebirth of Japanese militarism but also condemned Washington for its complicity in it.

Japan, the head of the Philippine Government said in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, is still hoping to establish dominance in Asia, achieving its goal first by economic means and subsequently by political and military means. Guided by strategic considerations, the United States is supplying it with weapons. But where is the guarantee that these will not be used for aggression against the Asian countries?

That same thought was stressed in a conversation with THE STRAITS TIMES by Philippine Foreign Minister C. Romulo. It would be very dangerous if Japan bound us hand and foot, he stated. At present that country has no political strength in Southeast Asia but it will acquire that strength if it creates a powerful navy and air force. This is fraught with ominous consequences for the region, the minister warned.

Is the United States not opening "Pandora's box" by inducing Japan to send its ships and aircraft 1,000 miles from their home shores"? (D. Sopi), chief editor of Malaysia's NEW STRAIT TIMES, asks. Will the world be able to stop it if it moves even faster in that direction?

In an attempt to allay these fears, official Tokyo is giving its close and distant neighbors hypocritical assurances that Japan needs military strength for "defense against attack from the north" and for "countering the Soviet threat." The foreign policy and military departments are hastily preparing countermeasures to neutralize anti-Japanese feeling among the Asian countries. According to statements by Japan Foreign Ministry spokesman, AKAHATA writes, it is planned to prepare a document to show that the Asian countries welcome the build-up of military efforts by the land of the rising sun. And here again Washington is rushing to Tokyo's aid. While continuing to demand the further armament of Japan, its representatives, trumpeting about the "Soviet threat," are trying to convince the Asian peoples that they should not fear the Samurai sword. "The Asian countries' fears regarding Japan can scarcely be considered justified," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said with feigned naivete during his recent trip to Southeast Asia.

"I see no attempts by Japan to restore its military or offensive might."

Such statements and assurances cannot, however, reassure the Asian peoples. The grief, misery and monstrous crimes for which the Japanese military were responsible in their lands are still an actually painful memory. They are beginning to realize with increasing clarity that, hiding behind the smoke-screen of an imaginary "Soviet threat," Washington and Tokyo are exploiting their "security treaty" to transform Japan into the Asian gendarme and obedient executant of the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism's global strategy. Together with the Japanese people, the Asian countries are resolutely demanding that the military be made to drop the Samurai sword returned to them by the Pentagon.

CSO: 1807/113

INTERNATIONAL

PRAGUE APPEAL BY WARSAW PACT SUMMIT TO NATO STATES STRESSED

PM261313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Baltis: "New Impetus to Detente"]

[Text] We are already into the second week during which world public attention has been concentrated on the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact states political consultative committee. Such very widespread interest is no accident. For the conference documents and its political declaration signpost the way to the solution of the most acute international problems, which is of direct importance for the fate of the whole world and of each person. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution emphasizes, the Warsaw Pact countries have opened the annals for the new year of 1983 with a large-scale action conducive to improving the world's political climate.

In recent years aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States have been attempting, with a tenacity deserving of better application, to smash the strategic balance in the world, whip up a new round of the arms race and ensure military superiority for itself, which has led to a dangerous increase in tension. In these conditions the socialist countries' firm and calm voice has rung out from Prague. The Warsaw Pact states' political declaration has proposed a real alternative to the slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

The socialist countries' "Prague appeal" to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between states belonging to the two military-political groupings--the Warsaw Pact and NATO--is of particular importance, as is demonstrated by the numerous responses to it from all countries. What then lies at the heart of the socialist countries' new proposal?

It is clear that while international problems exist on all planes the main problem is the necessity of reducing the level of confrontation between the two most powerful military-political alliances and not allowing clashes between them. In this regard it is not superfluous to recall that the Warsaw Pact states have long been proposing that both alliances should be disbanded or that, as a first step, their military organizations eliminated. However, NATO shows no readiness to take such measures.

However, even in this situation the socialist countries consider it necessary to seek and find new starting points for moving forward. The Warsaw Pact states, as is known, are not striving for military superiority over the NATO states and have no intention of attacking these countries or any other state. Statements, and at times very loud ones, about the absence of aggressive intentions on the part of Western countries are also heard in the NATO camp. What is it then that prevents the two military-political alliances from assuing commitments under international law and concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations? For that is precisely what is proposed in the political declaration adopted in Prague.

The socialist countries' most serious attitude to the fundamental issues of war and peace is also indicated by the fact that the Warsaw Pact states' new proposal is already couched in a form which has been carefully considered and worked out in detail. The following mutual commitments, in particular, are proposed:

- Not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and consequently not to use military force in general--this provision would be the core of the treaty;
- Neither alliance's member-states are to use force against third countries;
- Not to threaten the security of international air, sea and space communications crossing areas where no one's national jurisdiction applies;
- To conduct talks on effective measures for ending the arms race and for disarmament in a spirit of good will;
- To examine jointly measures for preventing the danger of a sudden attack.

The treaty's main commitment, that of the nonuse of military force, should be combined with provisions for strengthening the United Nations as a worldwide instrument of collective security. The proposed treaty between the states of the two military-political alliances would naturally not restrict its participants' right to individual or collective self-defense in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter. Other interested European countries would also have the right to take part in the elaboration and signing of the treaty. Any other world state could also adhere to it.

This, in brief, is the main content of the CEMA countries' new major initiative. Its sources are to be found in Lenin's decree on peace and in the declaration on the formation of the USSR. The appeals for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation expressed in those documents have now found new embodiment in the historic proposal from the alliance of socialist states. It is inseparably linked with the food program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and wholly corresponds to the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Romanian and Czechoslovak foreign policy course.

What reaction was there then to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of the two military-political groupings, the Warsaw Pact and NATO? On the whole an exceptionally energetic and all-embracing one with of tremendous interest displayed in the achievement of such an agreement. The opinion of the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES is characteristic: "A nonaggression pact can be considered an exceptionally sensible way of eliminating the threat of war and therefore its conclusion can be considered desirable." A commentator in the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG emphasizes that "this proposal deserves the greatest attention. If the West does not wish to lose its prestige it will be impossible for it simply to brush aside this proposal. There are, after all, no reasons at all for turning it down."

This time Washington and the capitals of a number of West European states too did not consider it possible to brush aside the Warsaw Pact states' proposals, many politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are speaking about the need to study the new proposals carefully and about their importance. Time will show how sincere the West's attitude is and to what extent it will be backed up by real deeds.

In any case burying the "Prague appeal" under empty phrases will not work. The Warsaw Pact states' peace-loving proposals possess too great an attraction. If they are implemented will the world gain by it or not? The answer can only be in the affirmative. Nor is it difficult to imagine the psychological and moral effect on the whole of mankind that the conclusion of a treaty between the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO would have of itself. It would be the first document regulating relations between two opposing military-political alliances. Such a step would without question have a beneficial influence on the international climate. It could in certain conditions become crucial in surmounting the present dangerous stage of international relations and clear the way for a continuation of detente and disarmament.

Attention must be drawn to one more important aspect. The Soviet Union has unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This initiative has been received with approval and hope throughout the world. Quite recently our country stated its readiness to agree to renounce the first use of not only nuclear weapons but conventional ones too. And now we have the "Prague appeal" on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states belonging to the two military-political groupings. If these proposals by the USSR and socialist states were accepted then war would, metaphorically speaking, be kept securely under lock and key. It would be possible to proceed to a solution of the vital global problems which mankind confronts in its development.

Answering a question put by the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that "we judge the world situation in a sober way. We do not conceal our disquiet at NATO's military preparations. However, notwithstanding the negative phenomena which have been in evidence at the beginning

of the eighties, the socialist community's international position remains stable and reliable. Our country together with all the socialist states looks to the future with confidence and optimism. The immensely increased might of socialism and the energy and dynamism in the conduct of our fraternal states' concerted foreign policy course entitle us to this.

The foreign policy of the USSR and all the socialist community states is so effective because it is reliable and correct and corresponds to the fundamental interests and aspirations of all the peoples of the world without exception. The Warsaw Pact political consultative committee conference, the political declaration adopted by it, and its central proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO have demonstrated this yet again.

CSO: 1807/112

INTERNATIONAL

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE TO COLLECTIVIZATION BLAMED ON KHMER ROUGE

PM171449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondent V. Skvortsov: "From Strength to Strength"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh - Moscow, January--Tomorrow is 7 January--the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. For the fourth time its working people are greeting this date under conditions guaranteeing their motherland's national independence and the right to build the foundations of a new society on their ancient land. The Kampuchean people have achieved this in a hard struggle, full of severe ordeals, against the French colonialists, Japanese militarism, the feudal-landowner ruling clique and then the henchmen of U.S. imperialism and the antipopular terrorist regime. Today, overcoming numerous difficulties, they are confidently building a new life.

The rapid development of agricultural production which has become the basis for resolving the food problem by thorough self-reliance has confirmed the correctness of the path defined in May 1981 by the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] for profound transformations in the countryside. The creation of "teams of solidary labor" as the primary form of forming the peasants into cooperatives, the organization of superior model cooperatives, and the creation of pilot state farms, that is, progressive state farms, are giving a good account of themselves. The experience accumulated in this field makes it possible to speak of undoubted success in the gradual advance of collectivization in the Kampuchean villages.

And this is a far from simple matter. Its complexity consists in the fact that the Pol Pot supporters, profaning and distorting the very essence of socialism and socialist cooperation in the peasants' eyes, provoked the formation of a psychological barrier in the countryside against socioeconomic changes. Concentrated, patient explanatory work by the party was needed to rid from the concepts of "socialism" and "cooperatives" the vile Pol Pot overtones which had been put into the peasants' minds. And now there are about 100,000 "teams of solidary labor" in the country, each of which includes approximately 15 families.

The plans for the future made at the fourth KPRP Congress provide for the expansion of sown areas in the country to 2.3-2.5 million hectares and a

corresponding increase in the brown rice harvest to 2.3-2.5 million tons. The buffalo population is to increase to 1.5 million.

The KPRP Congress defined the preset period in the republic's socioeconomic establishment as a transitional one on the path toward creating the foundations of a socialist society. At this stage the country's national economy consists of three sectors. The first--the state sector--including industrial and transport enterprises and a considerably proportion of large-scale trade and agricultural enterprises. The second sector, the collective sector, covers the "teams of solidary labor" in the countryside and artisans in city workshops. The third sector is the private sector and includes individual peasants, small merchants and some retail merchants and handicraft workers. Through the national bank's local branches the state gives preferential attention to the first two sectors although at the same time, because of the acute need for it, it encourages private initiative.

Kampuchea's achievements in cultural building are impressive. There is no settlement, village or enterprises in which people are not studying. A nationwide program to eliminate illiteracy is being carried out. The establishment of the national education system has been virtually completed. A health care network has been created.

As Comrade (Keo Chanda) [mayor of Phnom Penh and secretary of the Phnom Penh KPRP Committee] noted, cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the other fraternal countries is an important factor in developing the national economy and all spheres of Kampuchea's socio-political and cultural life. The USSR supplies Kampuchea with equipment for the sea port of Kompong Som and the river port in Phnom Penh and the restoration of highways and railroads and hospitals, and renders aid in the work of the higher educational establishments and the provision of energy for the main industrial centers and agricultural and fisheries establishments.

Kampuchea's prestige in the international arena is growing. It has relations with over 30 states and international organization. The republic consistently steers a course of peace, friendship and nonalignment, a line toward the consolidation of combat solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples. The initiatives being launched by the Kampuchean government in conjunction with the Vietnamese and Lao governments in the interests of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the ASEAN countries and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation are well known.

The fourth KPRP Congress pointed out that Kampuchea, which considers itself part of the family of socialist countries, will continue to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has many friends. They are now expressing solidarity with it and stating their support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

An objective, unbiased consideration of the changes which have taken place in Kampuchea shows clearly that they are irreversible. The process of Kampuchea's restoration is gathering strength. The country, overcoming difficulties, is confidently going from strength to strength in its establishment.

CSO: 1807/110

INTERNATIONAL

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO U.S. BASES IN JAPAN DESCRIBED

PM260835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Japanese reportage": "Okinawa: Peace Has Not Returned Here"]

[Text] Naha-Misawa-Tokyo [no date given]--The American forces' regular exercises using live ammunition began on Okinawa, as it turned out, the day before my arrival on the island. I was already informed of this, among other items of news, by a taxi driver, a tall, thin man of about 45, as we drove along the road from Naha City airport where we had landed. "As far back as I can remember," he said with bitter outspokenness. "I assimilated one thing well, which is that these bases, with their immense firepower, are the chief and most unattractive 'sight' on my island, which our forefathers loved to call a heavenly, natural spot, and the battles organized here have become a 'traditional' nightmare, so that the smell of gunpowder stays for a long time. It is no accident that in Japan they speak of Okinawa as the island where peace has not returned. And is it likely to return here, to our long-suffering land, stuffed with every kind of weapon?!"

The primordial silence of the jungle and the deafening roar of heavy bombers, the smell of constantly green meadows and the acrid smoke of burning gunpowder are the sort of striking contrasts that greet visitors to Okinawa, which, in the words of those very Pentagon generals, has long been converted into an "unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier." Expressed in the facts and figures of the press, this means: 60 military bases and ranges covering three-fourth of the land on the island which is fit for agriculture; more than 30,000 American officers and men billeted throughout its length and breadth; and thousands of kilometers of barbed wire, intricate barriers and blank fences which hide runways, permanent and field air bases and hangar installations above and below ground.

All of these, in the islanders' unanimous opinion, are far from standing empty. A problem which has already worried the Japanese public for several years is now acquiring particular topicality: Are nuclear weapons, despite official assurances, also secreted away on the island? In any event, an absolute majority of Okinawa's inhabitants, if one judges by the results of a public opinion poll held here recently, are in no doubt. What is more,

certain places where it is supposed that they could be stored are named. Here is the opinion of one of the participants in the movement to scrap the Japanese-American "security treaty," S. Ikamura, a public figure: "Washington," he said, "by putting the emphasis on a 'limited' nuclear war--to put it bluntly, one remote from its own cities--is seeking to shift the threat a little further from America by moving it closer to the USSR. Western Europe on the one hand and the Pacific region on the other, where Okinawa is allotted the tragic role of the notorious 'aircraft carrier,' serve as nuclear arsenals. Moreover, this is being done despite the angry protest of its population, who resolutely demand that the island be rid of the American presence."

"We want to live in peace and work on our land!," "American soldiers get out of Okinawa!" were banners raised above the column of many thousands of demonstrators which we met just outside the little town of Kadena. It lies on the way to a place of tourist pilgrimage, the unique 4-km Gyokusendo cave.

An official from the prefectural administration who had accompanied me motioned toward the crowd and said: "They are going to the local American base again. It's the biggest on the island. They are protesting against the exercises that are taking place here."

Among the participants in the demonstration was also a farmer, Masami (Ogay), from the nearby village of Yara, whose farm we had visited the day before. Like the majority of Okinawa's peasants, he raises sugarcane. This crop, which is the main one on the island, was brought here in the 18th century. It is grown on more than 60 percent of the cultivated area here.

The luxuriant tassels sprouting from the tall sugarcane stalks form a picturesque semicircle around (Ogay's) single-story house. Gaily painted carp several meters long, a symbol of health and strength, flutter from a tall pole in front of the porch. They remind guests that sons are growing up in this house. The owner makes us welcome and says that the succulent sugarcane stalks will soon be harvested. He does not have a combine--there is not enough room for one, and even if it could be adapted the costs of such equipment are quite beyond the pocket of Okinawa peasants. My interlocutor's sinewy, toil-worn hands speak for themselves: even now hard work with the (teono), the Okinawa version of the machete, lies in store for them.

A characteristic detail is that, no matter to whom you talk on this island, whether prefecture governor or taxi driver, city mayor or farmer, housewife or student, the conversation almost immediately turns to the American bases and the problems connected with them.

"Do you forget about a suppurating wound on your own body?," M. (Ogay), being no exception, commented in relation to this. At our request, he spoke about the prospects for the harvest and the peasant's life and already, after a couple of sentences, was referring to the forthcoming demonstration in the morning and to the "thunder and lightning" regularly created literally

above the inhabitants' heads by the aircraft constantly taking off and landing and by the exploding shells and machinegun bursts.

"People can get used to many things," the Okinawan, who has clearly known much sorrow in his lifetime, told us. "But can you really get used to or accept a perpetual threat to the land where you live, to your family and children?! You probably know about the casualties--human and material--which have resulted from accidents of all kinds accompanying the various exercises and maneuvers involving U.S. troops? We see the ultimate goal of our struggle, however long and difficult it may be, in stripping the U.S. aircraft and ships, with their lethal loads, of their Okinawa 'residence permit'."

As eye-witnesses told me, a trial was held 2 years ago in Okinawa. The proceedings were against a number of trade union activists headed by (S. Agarie), a 34-year-old worker who had disrupted U.S. marines' firing practice at the Hansen firing range. About 2,000 plots of farmland are lost behind that base's barbed wire. The Kadena base has "borrowed" the fields of 4,000 peasants. The total number of Okinawa inhabitants whose lands have been taken by the base exceeds 30,000.

The annals of the Okinawa inhabitants' struggle against the transformation of their lands into firing ranges contain a good many tragic pages. During an exercise, demonstrators broke through the barriers and courageously stood in the line of the shellfire. But the guns did not fall silent: they continued firing. One of the participants in the demonstration, a student, was seriously wounded by a shell splinter. On another occasion, U.S. Howitzers "accidentally" fired on Nago City. But come what may, the inhabitants of Okinawa are continuing to defend their right to a peaceful life. Here, as throughout the country, voices are being raised with increasing determination by those who believe that it is time to stop making sacrifices to military cooperation with Washington, which is trying increasingly to strengthen and expand its militarist presence in the Japanese islands.

As recent events show, there is considerable cause for concern. The Pentagon's unrestrained attempt to upgrade the armaments of its bases on Japanese territory, and with weapons of a strategic offensive character, is a real present-day factor. The recent decision to deploy F-16 fighter bombers at the Misawa U.A. Air Force base located on Honshu, Japan's main island, is also a telling example of that. As is well-known, these aircraft, capable of carrying nuclear weapons and possessing increased range, had hitherto not been stationed in the Japanese islands. The agreement between the Japanese and U.S. governments on this issue aroused deep concern and indignation in the country.

The inhabitants of Aomori Prefecture, where the base is located, also sharply condemned the dangerous actions by the White House and Japan's ruling circles, which are at its beck and call.

I had occasion to witness a mass protest rally held in Misawa. It was advertised on bright posters pasted up all over the city. "This threat to Japan must be stopped!" ran the first slogan. It was followed by an appeal to take part in a demonstration.

The large auditorium, which could hold over 3,000 people, was overflowing. People of very different ages and social positions were sitting shoeless, in the Japanese fashion, on outspread mats. Many had brought children or their entire families. When we entered an elderly man was already standing on the rostrum in white national dress. "The U.S. base here," he said, "is a legacy of the occupation and a constant and terrible reminder of the war. It is to this base that Misawa and other centers of population are their economic backwardness. The arrival of the F-16 strategic aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons doubles the threat of our becoming a target in the event of a so-called emergency, with which we are constantly being intimidated."

Hearing the angry words of the succession of speakers who mounted the rostrum and the mighty chorus of voices chanting "No F-16's!" after each speech, you begin to understand in greater depth how alien to Japanese working people are the Pentagon's militarist aspirations and the aggressive plans that are being imposed on them.

For travelers to the Japanese islands, with their remarkable ancient sights, picturesque natural environment and hard-working people, it is now-a-days very difficult to avoid encountering U.S. military installations. For the very simple reason that, by and large, U.S. naval, air and other bases are located here, there and everywhere, as they say. But even that, apparently, is not enough. As the press reports, the Japanese authorities agree time and again to the Pentagon's "requests" for the use of more and more new Japanese military installations and test ranges. Thus, for example, the Komatsu base in Ishikawa Prefecture, where U.S. aircraft had previously not been "authorized" was recently added to this list. The United States is gaining increasingly broad access to Japanese "self-defense forces" installations and ranges, the newspaper ASAHI has written in this context.

Some observers, probably with good reason, are already speaking of the U.S. armed forces in Japan as a "mighty fist" ready at a moment's notice to be deployed like an entire army. Do the Japanese people need this "fist," and does it meet their sincere aspirations for peace and for averting the nuclear threat? Those across the ocean have no wish to consider this. But they can no longer shut their eyes to the movement which is expanding every day in protest against U.S. expansion and in favor of eliminating the notorious "security treaty."

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INTERNATIONAL

CIA 'COVERT' OPERATIONS IN JAPAN DESCRIBED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, 29 Dec 82 p 9

[Article, published under the heading "Anti-Sovietism, How It Is Done," by P. Demin: "'Last Supper on Capitol Hill'"]

[Text] If you want to attract attention to what you are doing, a venerable U.S. legislator advised his young colleagues, do not shut the door softly, but declare your meeting "closed." The U.S. Congressmen who recently gathered at the Capitol on an urgent summons, successfully utilized this clever device. They indeed lightly pushed a chair against the heavy oaken doors of the room in which a Senate committee hearing was being held, to hear secret testimony from a "secret agent of Moscow." A sign bearing the inscription "Executive Session" had been hung on the bronze doorknob, and personnel of the U.S. intelligence services had been given instructions to close all entrances and exits. Attention had been attracted to the "secret hearings at the Capitol." The deed was accomplished. And soon the contents of the proceedings at the hearing were "unexpectedly" disclosed. They were disclosed halfway around the world... in Japan. And there was a reason for this.

At the end of 1979 a Soviet citizen by the name of L. disappeared from his Tokyo apartment under mysterious circumstances. The Japanese police officials to whom Soviet representatives turned for assistance in finding L. shrugged their shoulders in embarrassment: "Gentlemen, there is nothing we can do. Our hands are tied. We were not involved in this affair. It was the Americans. The long arm of the CIA found its victim."

The "long arm" of U.S. intelligence had indeed found what it had been looking for: a scoundrel, an alcoholic who had become enmeshed in sordid affairs and debts, who had finally become seriously ill mentally and had abandoned his homeland and family.

Three years passed. And now, following "secret" hearings in Congress, the Japanese newspapers carried blaring headlines: "Soviet Agent Testifies Before U.S. Congress" and "Japanese Politicians in the Pay of Moscow."

Both the "closed" doors of Congress and this mythical "Moscow agent" were needed by the U.S. administration to whip up another anti-Soviet campaign, as usual heavily laced with crude falsifications and outright fabrications. The

main objective of this campaign was obvious: to cast a shadow on existing mutually advantageous contacts between representatives of the two neighboring nations. But at this point the unexpected took place. The Japanese public was not fooled by this U.S. maneuver and saw these new insinuations against the USSR for what they really were -- an attempt to discredit certain influential Japanese political parties and mass information media.

This reaction by the Japanese public, which was not at all what Washington expected, was a cause of genuine concern to the leaders of the present Japanese Government. Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda of Japan's Cabinet of Ministers, evidently attempting to weaken the wave of indignation evoked by this CIA action, which essentially constitutes interference in that country's domestic affairs, hastened to declare that "there is no need to get all upset because somebody somewhere said something." His appeal, however, was without effect. Prime Minister Nakasone himself was forced to address this matter. In particular, he stated at a press conference that he was very surprised to learn of the "testimony" by this puzzling "agent of Moscow"....

The Japanese prime minister's surprise is not surprising. Nakasone's American allies had hit him below the belt, giving rise to a great many counterquestions about the history of financing of Central Intelligence Agency agents by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and about the far from closed "Lockheed affair." And all this is taking place on the eve of Nakasone's proposed visit to the United States....

The Japanese mass media have written a great deal about the secret session of a certain U.S. Congressional committee. Here are some of the most typical statements by the press and public figures.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Japan's Socialist Party Asukata: "American insinuations are totally unfounded and a product of the CIA. Statements that the USSR has allegedly given covert financial assistance to certain JSP leaders via so-called 'friendly commercial firms' are groundless."

ASAHI: "This action by Washington is of a purely political nature and has been orchestrated by the U.S. Government to demonstrate to the Japanese public the 'reality of the Soviet threat' and to hinder the development of Soviet-Japanese relations."

NIHON KEIZAI: "The Reagan Administration arranged for the Congressional hearings to be held in order to counter the antiwar movement in the United States and other Western countries and to justify the U.S. Government's attempt to increase defense expenditures, and particularly on the program to build the new MX ballistic missile."

JAPAN TIMES: "We believe that L's testimony is a lie."

The Japanese press cannot be accused of a lack of acumen. Its verdict is virtually unanimous: this U.S. action is just one more example of slander.

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INTERNATIONAL

BALTIC STUDIES IN WEST ATTACKED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIETISM,' 'ANTI-RUSSIANISM'

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 18-24

[Article by B. Pudels, candidate in Philosophical Sciences: "Solution to the National Problem in the USSR and its Bourgeois Falsifiers"]

[Text] The national problem is one of the most complex and dramatic problems in the life of humanity. It is concerned with eliminating national inequality and all types of antagonisms between nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups and establishing equitable and amicable relations between them.

The complexity of the national problem is derived from the fact that national relations do not exist in pure form in any place or at any time. Their nature is determined primarily by the social structure and by social class and political relations. They are strongly influenced by economic, cultural and personal factors, historical traditions, and the extremely tenacious ideological and psychological stereotypes and prejudices inevitably introduced to the life of the community by the people.

The national problem occupies the most important place in the modern ideological struggle: it is one of the sharpest areas of conflict between socialism and capitalism.

The national problem, as it has come to us as a heritage from the past, has been fully resolved in the process of the socialist and communist development in the Soviet Union: national oppression has been eliminated, the economic and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed nations and nationalities has been overcome, and a radical change has taken place in the social essence of the nation. In regard to this, L I Brezhnev said, "Hostility and distrust in international relations has given way to friendship and mutual respect. Internationalism has become firmly entrenched where the psychology of national egoism had been rooted for centuries.... Equality, brotherhood, indissoluble unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union--this has all become a fact." ("Lenniskim Kursom" [On the Leninist Course] Vol 6, p 580-581)

The CPSU's Leninist national policy and solution to the national problem in the USSR are historically significant on a worldwide basis. They have an enormous effect on nations' struggles for national independence, freedom and equal rights. In a report entitled "Leninist national policy of the CPSU

at the stage of developed socialism and its international significance," given at the All-Union practical science conference in Riga, B N Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary to the CPSU Central Committee emphasized: "Many countries in the experience of the CPSU have made extensive use of progressive governments, parties, and social movements throughout the world in their political and ideological struggle against imperialism, for national independence and rebirth."

The struggle of the Marxist-Leninist parties and of all progressive forces for national freedom and independence and for the establishment of full equal rights, trust, and friendship between nations is an integral part of the social renewal of the world of our time.

Recognizing the extremely powerful attraction of the socialist example of a solution to the national problem, bourgeois ideologists and anti-communists of every ilk are directing massive efforts to cast slurs upon the high achievements of the CPSU's Leninist national policy and to undermine the confidence of the nations of the world in the achievements of true socialism, diminishing the significance of the Soviet experience in solving the national problem in the eyes of the people of capitalist and developing countries.

The imperialists carry out this task via a vast ideological apparatus. Various kinds of research centers established at leading U.S. universities (Columbia, Harvard, New York, Indiana, California, etc.) and also in the FRG, England, France and other capitalistic countries are creating, on a so-called "scientific" basis, major directions in the falsification of the USSR solution to the national problem. Members of various emigrant groups among these Western specialists are showing a great deal of zeal in this regard.

The Voice of America, BBC, and other radio stations have been engaged for many years in carrying out ideological diversions in their broadcasts. The governments of their respective nations allocate constantly growing funds for their subversive activity. Distortion of information, biased interpretation of the facts, omissions and half-truths are the essential stereotypes and contrivances of their broadcasts, as in all bourgeois propaganda directed at the Soviet republics, including the Baltic republics.

The anticommunist ideological centers of the Western countries, especially the countries of reactionary Latvian emigration, now typically use subtler methods for their activities, in addition to the primitive falsifications of the cold-war period and crude slander directed toward the Soviet Union. They attempt to mask their true intent with rhetoric concerning the protection of national interests and national sovereignty of the supposedly enslaved nations of the USSR and with false concern for the preservation of their specific national character. The bourgeois Sovietologists try to cloak anti-communism and anti-Sovietism with a unique "veil of science," and to interpret USSR phenomena and events from the standpoint of bourgeois objectivism, never passing up the opportunity, however, to make crude propaganda attacks.

As they say, however, you cannot hide an ant in a bag. In the United States, for example, there is an "Association for the Development of Baltic Research" which lays claim to the respectability of an organization. This is an

organization where many people of Baltic extraction conduct their "scientific" research in close contact with other capitalist anti-communist "scientific-research" centers. Its ideological arsenal, however, is extremely simple: "Support for nationalism." The "scientific" activity of the Sovietologists of Baltic extraction is characterized by anti-Sovietism and anti-Russianism, as borne out by their publications and by conferences and symposia held under the auspices of leading universities in the USA, Sweden and the FRG.

The use of categories and concepts that are indicative of the international relations of capitalism, such as "coercion", "pressure," "resistance of ethnic minorities," "separatist tendencies," and "neocolonialism," etc., is a typical method used by bourgeois Sovietologists for "scientific analysis" of national relations in the USSR. This is done, of course, with a definite purpose--to attribute to socialism the vices and weaknesses of capitalism in the area of national relations.

First of all, bourgeois Sovietologists doubt the very fact that our country has solved the national problem. They try to "prove" that socialism has not changed the nature of national relations, and that irreconcilable national conflicts and "discrimination against national minorities" therefore continue to exist in the Soviet Union. Moreover, they attempt in this way to represent national conflicts as inherent in the very nature of a country, including socialist countries.

Attempting to prove the existence of "an unresolved national problem in the USSR," the bourgeois Sovietologists affirm that a nation is a phenomenon that transcends class, government, and society, a natural, eternal and unchanging phenomenon. They deliberately overlook the fact that a nation is historical, socio-ethnic community, taking shape under capitalism and developing further under socialism. The social [side] is the lending side in the development of a nation. The bourgeois theoreticians declare commonality of language and psychological characteristics the fundamental traits of a nation, ignoring such objective signs as economic ties and commonality of territory; they artificially detach national relations from class relations, trying to "prove" that communists only protect class interests, while ignoring national ones.

These allegations are clearly unfounded. Marxism-Leninism teaches that national community does not exist without regard for classes. The working class is an integral part of the nation--the bearer of its radical and progressive interests. It is namely this fact that the anti-communists try to cover up by "proving" the non-class character of the nation.

Under socialism, the former bourgeois nations changed radically upon becoming socialist. The 60-year experience of their development in the formation of the USSR is conclusive proof that overcoming national antagonisms depends on a society's social organization. Whatever the national differences of the people, outside of class antagonisms, they did not give rise to the national problem. The practice of true socialism disproves the thesis of bourgeois Sovietologists concerning the inevitability of hostile relations between nations, the impossibility of a solution to the national problem.

The director of the "Program for Research of Soviet National Problems" at Columbia University, Professor E [Oluort] feels that the crux of national relations in the USSR comes down to a dilemma: the different nationalities must either preserve their specific traits or reject them. Stating the problem like this is, however, completely wrong. The attempts at rapprochement on the part of nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups of the Soviet multinational government does not at all indicate rejection of their own language, material culture, popular art, traditions, customs, and ceremonies--everything that comprises a specific national character.

The bourgeois Sovietologists deny the effect of two tendencies in the development of national relations under socialism--the growth and rapprochement of nations. According to their interpretation, these are two mutually exclusive processes. They depict rapprochement as the result of "coercion," and "domination" of the Russian nation, and the international unity of the Soviet people is represented as forcible assimilation and "denationalization."

The socialist method of solving the national problem in the USSR has clearly shown that only after overcoming all socioeconomic barriers passed on to our country as a legacy from the pre-Revolutionary past did the liberation process actually begin: on one hand, the all-around development and growth of the nations, and on the other hand their steadfast rapprochement. In this way, each nation retains its own unique national characteristics. As L I Brezhnev emphasized in a speech at a rally in Tashkent, "Life has clearly shown that in spite of the slander of our enemies, not only is socialism not responsible for the loss of the unique personality, cultural characteristics, and traditions of nations, it raises this uniqueness to a new peak, making it the property of many other nations."

The falsifiers try to represent the economic development of the Soviet national republics as not being responsive to the interests of the indigenous nationalities. They try and "prove" that the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union are an object of the "colonialist policy" of the Russian nation in the spirit of tsarist autocratic policy. They discuss "Moscow's inclinations to ignore national interests," and "attempts to carry out economic exploitation of national outlying districts," etc.

In particular, Sovietologists of Latvian origin consider the economic and cultural growth of Soviet Latvia as a "unification" of the Latvian socialist nation and as the loss of its own national unique character. They consider the increased collaboration of nations under developed socialism and the rapprochement process "foreign," unacceptable to the Latvian nation, since they are forcibly attained in the interests of a single Russian nation. In this case they interpret national characteristics in only the archaic, conservative sense of the vital activity of a nation. The transformation of national traits into the conditions of socialism is represented as "Russification" and "denationalization" of the Latvian socialist nation.

Life itself disproves this fabrication of the anti-communists concerning Russification of the non-Russian nations. The rapprochement of the nations of the USSR affects the Russian people equally; they are also influenced by other nations, and are ever better at absorbing them into their spiritual makeup, their traditions, their private lives.

Sovietologists are subjective in their interpretation of "national" and "international," approaching this question from a metaphysical standpoint. Considered as philosophical opposites in their own right, these phenomena are actually not in conflict once and for all as definite, rigid entities, but they are mutually overlapping, crossing one another's paths depending on changing historical and social conditions. International, therefore, brings a new concept to national, raising it to a higher level. The word international covers the values, phenomena and processes which arise and develop in the course of the mutual influence and mutual enrichment that nations have on one another, their socioeconomic, political, and cultural development and relations with one another. In the process of international dealings, not only does the national enrich the international with the achievements of other nations and nationalities, but the international absorbs the best traits of national development, making them the common property of all nations and nationalities of our multinational country.

Bourgeois Sovietologists very often start by falsely identifying national with nationalisms. They deliberately hide the fact that it is namely on the basis of socialism that a free, all-around and harmonious development of nations is guaranteed. They represent the growth of socialist-based feelings of national worth, national self-awareness and people's pride in the successes attained over the years of Soviet rule in the economic and cultural lives of every republic and all countries as an intensification of "separatist tendencies". They use similar contrivances to compromise the USSR and especially its governmental structure in the eyes of Asian, African and Latin American nations. These allegations, however, are in such obvious contradiction to reality that even some of the more sensible intellectual Sovietologists have to mention this fact. Specifically, Tony Parling from Yale University (USA) criticized the concept of "Soviet colonialism." "Whether the Sovietologists of Baltic descent like it or not," writes T Parling in the JOURNAL OF THE BALTIC STATE, this concept has lost its topicality at the present time because it is too uncritical."

Carrying out the plans formulated by communism, the CPSU and the Soviet government are studying the interest of each republic, nation, and nationality of the USSR with great attention, combining them integrally with the interests of the Soviet nation as a whole.

Any one of the national republics of the Soviet Union can serve as an example of this harmonious union. They have all attained great successes in the development of economics and culture during the years of Soviet power. As emphasized in a CPSU Central Committee resolution concerning the 60-year anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, "The economy of all Soviet republic is growing dynamically in the friendly family of nations. Modern industry, agriculture, science, true cultural growth--these are typical of any of them today." This position is illustrated by the following data. From 1940-1980 the overall volume of industrial production increased 21 times in the USSR, 58 in Lithuania, 48 in Estonia, 45 in Latvia, 46 in Armenia, 29 in Belorussia, 37 in Kirghizia, 32 in Kazakhstan, etc.

A widespread thesis among Sovietologists of Latvian origin is that Soviet Latvian successes were attained not due to the socialist structure but in spite of it. But then what explains the fact the the volume of industrial

production in such developed capitalist countries as Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Finland from 1950-1981 increased by factors of 2.8, 4.9, 2.8 and 6, respectively, whereas during this period in Latvia the increase was by a factor of 15.2?

The achievements in economic development of the Latvian SSR were attained thanks to international bonds uniting all Soviet republics and to the spirit of friendship and reciprocal support in their relationships with one another.

The bourgeois Sovietologists will not see that under mature socialism the economics of the USSR is a single national economic complex, encompassing all units of public production, distribution, and exchange within the territory of the country, and a stable material foundation of friendship and collaboration for the nations of the Soviet Union, and for their social and economic development.

The bourgeois Sovietologists have also attacked the Soviet experiment of using a socialist federation as a type of government to solve the national problem in a country with a multinational population. In this connection the arguments of R Taagapera, a Sovietologist of Estonian extraction at the University of California, are typical: he tries to "scientifically" prove that the Soviet federation is not a strong union of brotherly nations, and that in the USSR it is as though the "friction" between the people of various nationalities has not been abolished, and that the socialist nations are not as friendly as, say, it is written in communist propaganda. Later, however, R Taagapera himself writes that the Soviet experience has proved to have a significant effect on the solution to the national problem in Yugoslavia, India, Nigeria and other countries, and that it could be used to resolve acute national problems in Belgium, Spain, and England.

One of the greatest achievements of Leninist national policy is the affirmation of a new historical community of people--the Soviet nation. The bourgeois Sovietologists, however, conclude that such a community "cannot be", for a multinational state is a forced conglomerate of nations and nationalities.

But the Soviet nation as a new historical community is an irrefutable fact. The establishment of it is one more example of the fact that socialist activity necessitates thinking in new categories unknown to bourgeois science. The Soviet nation is not a conglomerate and not a mechanical sum of nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups living in the USSR. It is an economic, social, political and spiritual community, neither abolishing nor replacing socialist nations. The Soviet nation is founded on the growth of more than 100 nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups with full equal rights, fraternal friendship, and help for one another in building socialism and communism.

The attitudes of the Soviet people and nations of the world toward the Russian language are something else that the bourgeois Sovietologists do not like. According to bourgeois assessments, extensive use of the Russian language by the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union is proof of their Russianization and of the suppression or cessation of development of national languages. This completely disregards the historically unique role of the Russian language

as a means of international intercourse, not only within the boundaries of the USSR, but also within the limits of world socialist cooperation, as one of the basic world languages at many international forums and congresses.

The multinational character of each republic's population is increasing under developed socialism due to the ever more extensive process of exchange of materials and spiritual values and increasing exchange of personnel between Soviet republics. In conditions such as this, knowledge of a language of international intercourse in addition to the native tongue, or bilingualism, is a vital necessity for the nations and nationalities of the USSR, and the basic direction of their linguistic life is one more proof of the growth of culture among the broad working masses. According to the 1979 census, 58.6 percent of the country's population consider Russian their native language and 23.4 percent more speak it fluently. At the same time, approximately 14 percent of the Russian population living in the Union and autonomous republics are fluent in one of the national languages of the country in which they live.

We also mention that every member of our society has the right to speak and to raise and educate his children in his native tongue; this right is stated in the Constitution of the USSR and the Union republics. According to 1979 census data, the native population of the Union republics consider the language of their given nationalities their native language, and use it freely in conjunction with the Russian language in all areas.

The growth in national languages of the socialist nations and nationalities is borne out by the development of printing in these languages. Thus, in pre-Revolutionary Russia various types of publications were issued in 13 languages, whereas today art literature alone is published in 77 languages of the USSR nations. In the Latvian SSR in 1980 approximately 1,120 books and brochures were published in Latvian; this number was 286 in 1940. The number of periodicals also increased significantly: In the Latvian SSR dozens of newspapers and journals are now published in Latvian. These data convincingly disprove the fabrications of our enemies concerning the "strangulation" of the Latvian language and its supplanting with the Russian language in Soviet Latvia.

Another kind of invention by the Sovietologists is directed toward the goal of creating ideological diversions directed against the friendship and brotherhood of nations in our country, and against mutual understanding and collaboration of the people of different nationalities. Exposure of those who falsify the Leninist national policy of the CPSU must occur so that relationships between the nations and nationalities of the USSR can become stronger and an international and patriotic consciousness can be established in the Soviet people.

The 60-year history of the USSR is convincing proof that a successful solution to the national problem is possible only when based on the principle of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

In a CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60-year anniversary of the formation of the USSR, it is emphasized that "The 60-year anniversary of the USSR is a significant event in the life of the Soviet nation, proof of the triumph of

the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, and of the historical achievements of socialism. On this glorious anniversary the Soviet Union stands before the entire world as a friendly family of republics with equal rights, building Communism together."

In addition, none of the anti-communist lies can sway the fraternal friendship of the nations of the USSR, since this has become the motivating force in the development of Soviet society on its way to communism.

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS FOR MICRONESIAN INDEPENDENCE CRITICIZED

PM141147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 8

[Dmitriy Kosyrev "Commentator's Column": "Haste in Aiming"]

[Text] The UN secretary general has been sent a letter from the U.S. permanent mission to that organization informing him that the American administration "is completing the process of talks on the future political status of the trust territory of Micronesia."

The Pacific islands and atolls which make up Micronesia are situated in a strategically important region--roughly equidistant from Japan, Australia and Hawaii. The United States seized these islands during World War II and then secured the legalization of its trusteeship over them at the United Nations. It is scheduled to last 35 years. Its officially proclaimed aim is to prepare Micronesia for independence, promote the economic and social progress of its population of 125,000 and create national political institutions there.

However, according to the Hong Kong far eastern economic review the American authorities in the islands are acting "less than competently" in the economic sphere. The same also applies to the creation of political institutions.

On the other hand, the Pentagon has been more than successful in militarizing Micronesia. A number of its islands have been turned into a nuclear test site. In the fifties 66 nuclear warheads were detonated there. Weapon and equipment dumps and military bases are situated on the islands. Kwajalein atoll has been turned into an ICBM test site.

Washington's desire to preserve both its economic and political influence in this region and its military bases predetermines its approach to the question of Micronesia's independence. Its territory has been divided into four parts. In 1976 one of them--the Mariana islands--had the neocolonialist status of a "commonwealth in political union with the United States" imposed on it. Now, the letter from the American UN mission reads, an agreement has been signed on "free association with the United States" for the three remaining territories--the Marshall islands, the Republic of Belau and the Federated States of Micronesia. A common feature of these agreements is the right which Washington retains to use the islands for military purposes.

The letter to the United Nations is by no means accounted for by Washington's desire to fulfill its pledges to the world community on schedule. The point is that the islanders have recently been agitating increasingly resolutely for real independence and do not want to reconcile themselves to their land being used by the American military. The months-long protest strike by the inhabitants of Kwajalein against American missile tests was an example of this.

This is why Washington is now in a hurry to grant the Pentagon's version of "independence" to Micronesia as quickly as possible, as well as trying to push this neocolonialist decision through the United Nations.

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INTERNATIONAL

'NOVYY MIR' PRAISES SOVIET-AFGHAN WAR NOVEL

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 227-234

[Review by Grigoriy Brovman of Aleksandr Prokhanov's "Derevo v tsentre Kabula. Roman" [A Tree In the Center of Kabul: Novel], "Oktyabr'", 1982, No 1: "Understanding the Link of Time"]

[Excerpts] The young writer Aleksandr Prokhanov also relies firmly on his own life experience. His very first books of short stories, "Idu v put' moy" [I'm Taking My Own Path] and "Zhelteyet trava" [The Grass Is Turning Yellow] were saturated with feature-story impressions from his trips across the country, and his novel "Kochuyushchaya roza" [Rambling Rose], which is frankly autobiographical, was entirely based on his impressions from trips across Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia, and from meetings with various people in those Soviet lands. After arriving in literature from the field of journalism, A. Prokhanov retained the best qualities of a newspaperman -- the thirst for new meetings and impressions, new acquaintances and new participations in the large and small affairs of his country. This is also attested to by his novel "Mesto deystviya" [Place of Action].

But now there is a new page in the inexhaustible searchings of the journalist and writer: numerous trips abroad. Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kampuchea. With an inquisitive eye A. Prokhanov looks at what is happening in those countries that are awakening to freedom. As a result of two trips to Afghanistan, there has been born -- in addition to long feature items in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA -- a new novel, "Derevo v tsentre Kabula." The appearance of the novel is not accidental. The author is keenly attracted by the events in which there occurs a collision between opposing sociopolitical forces, and the birth of new social relations and a new system. Here too the main theme is the link of time, the pangs of history. For the deep resolution of that theme it is insufficient to look at life with the view, however penetrating, of a feature-story writer. What is needed is the careful psychological analysis of the complicated and contradictory sociodramatic situation. This difficult creative task can be met most readily by the form of the political novel.

"Derevo v tsentre Kabula" is based on the author's direct observations and research. His stay in Afghanistan is also an element of A. Prokhanov's biography. However, the novel, strictly speaking, is not autobiographical, although its basic and chief hero, Soviet journalist Volkov, is the author's alter ego. While retaining the entire richness of his personal observations and reflections, A.

Prokhanov at the time gets a certain amount of creative freedom that is so necessary in a novel. In my opinion, the novelist enjoys his right to artistic invention, which rests entirely upon real facts that have been personally observed and studied. One senses this in the structure of the plot, which is truthful and has multiple meanings: journalist Volkov happened to be a witness to the shipment from the Soviet Union of a column of tractors to Afghanistan. He also observes the arrival of the tractors in the mountain village of Chus-Lakhur, where they will have to lay the first grain-bearing furrow. Involuntarily one makes a mental comparison with a similar episode from the novel by Mikhail Alekseyev which we have just considered. Of course these events -- the appearance of the first tractor in the village of Monastyrskoye and the first tractor column in Afghanistan -- do not lend themselves to rectilinear comparison, but some common feature does exist here, since in both instances the authors reveal the deeply underlying natural laws that govern the social history of mankind. The first tractor furrow is the symbol of large transformations. Volkov sees how joyously the Afghans greet the tractors. He also sees the dents on the tractors from bandit bullets. He knows about the death of Nil Ladov, a happy, vivacious person, one of those who accompanied the tractors on Afghan soil. This is the embodiment in living images of Lenin's idea concerning the "long birth pangs that are inevitably linked with the transition from capitalism to socialism. . ." The fellow-villagers of Mikhail Alekseyev knew those pangs, and they are even more graphic in the tumultuous everyday life of Afghanistan. But the birth of a new society is irreversible. And on the hoods of the Soviet tractors that have been all marked up by enemy bullets, where the signatures of the accompanying specialists (including the dead Ladov) used to be, the people who now put their names there are simple peasants, Afghan and Soviet soldiers, without whose aid the tractors could not have reached this very remote places. The sense of these unsophisticated signatures is in the great word "friendship," backed up not by rhetorical effusions, but by struggle, blood, and human life itself. That friendship is high and dear. And the simple Afghans realize and understand that. Today it is necessary to fight for it, but it is precisely that friendship that contains the embryo of the future happiness of this nation, which has been unfortunate for centuries. Prokhanov-Volkov observes scenes of a severe struggle, and those observations are full of grief and drama. He thinks about the age-old poverty of that nation, about the starvation, the existence in slums, the deeply entrenched slave psychology. Those are the factors that produced in the people an unconscious fear that has been nurtured by long years of colonialism, a fear of modern murders with American and Pakistani weapons in their hands. . . It is no easy thing to analyze this sociopsychological complex, and to separate some threads from others. Journalist Volkov, looking keenly at what is occurring, involuntarily compares that world with what is typical of a person in another world, the Soviet man.

But the hero is far from overfastidiousness, or disdain, although much in what he observes does evoke an inner sense of enmity, or even protest, the desire immediately to interfere and change the course of events. This is, then, the struggle between the light and the darkness, between good and evil, a long, bloody, agonizing struggle. This is revolution. It occurs in unique, confused forms. Hasty methods and recipes are not suitable here. Officer of the Afghan security agencies Khasan says about a Dushman bandit who has been arrested, "He doesn't know that he is against the people's authority. . . He's illiterate. All his life, ever since he was a child, he has received handouts from the feudal lord and

and has been grateful to him, as though to God. When we took the land away from the feudal lord and wanted to give it to him, he didn't take it. Instead, in horror, he recoiled from it. . . . When the feudal lord gave him a submachine gun and told him to kill, he began to kill. He is the shadow of the feudal lord, the feudal lord's slave." Then Volkov looks at the arrested person's hands, "large peasant's hands all covered with calluses." The social nature of the phenomenon is clear to the hero-journalist, but what is not quite so clear is how one can stamp out of that working man his slavish submissiveness to evil, that complete failure to understand his predestination as a human being. If only those working hands could be taught to handle the controls of modern agricultural machines, but instead they handle death-dealing articles of foreign production, a production that is hostile to the revolution. . . .

The book contains exciting pages -- concerning the counterrevolutionary coup in Kabul, which was inspired by Pakistan, which supplied both the inspirers of the counterrevolutionary coup and the weapons. But the coup was unsuccessful, although at first it included rather considerable forces that had lent themselves to the malicious agitation of the nationalist provocateurs. The writer discusses in detail the danger to the revolution of actions such as that, and the sacrifices that they cause. The new, revolutionary authority, relying on the most aware circles of advanced Afghans -- the military personnel, intellectuals, worker collectives -- crushes such coups that have been dictated from without. Naturally, the Soviet fighting men who have come to the aid of the friendly nation do not remain aloof. The ideas of internationalism, the sense of fraternal revolutionary solidarity always determined, and continue to determine, the attitude taken by Soviet citizens toward the revolutionary movement of nations that are casting off the shackles of capitalist or feudal slavery. Those genuine feelings of Soviet fighting men and specialists in other occupations who are working in Afghanistan -- doctors and architects, engineers and technicians, agronomists and land-reclamation specialists -- are well conveyed by the author.

Aleksandr Prokhanov has written a political novel which, by the nature of its genre, could not fail to be saturated with public-affairs themes. However, even the purely depictive features in the novel, in my opinion, are attractive by the beauty of the author's descriptions, by the expressiveness of individual pictures and episodes. The psychological understanding of the characters, the recreation of their national coloration, the delineation of the customs, everyday norms, and the entire way of life of the people must be included among the merits of this first attempt in our belletristic prose to create a novel about modern Afghanistan, a country that is living through the era of revolutionary reforms.

Probably never before in our social life or literature has one senses so strongly the link between the times of revolutionary history as during these years. Like a sensitive barometer, our art attempts to catch and to imprint the inner unity of the day that has passed with the present day and the future one. That conscious awareness of history is inherent in the works that we have considered. In them the link of the times takes on tangible artistic concreteness. The historical is like the present-day, and the present-day is like the historical. The depiction of the dialectics of this process remains an important task of our literature.

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INTERNATIONAL

AUTHOR DISCUSSES BOOK ON BUSINESS INFLUENCE IN U.S. CONSERVATIVE POLITICS

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 3, 21 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Ernst Henry: "The United States: A Three-Step Oligarchy. A Talk by the Author"]

[Text] The name of one of the famous international journalists, Ernst Henry, is found on many books devoted to the main historical questions and the most critical problems of our time. Among them are "Hitler Against the USSR", "The Politics of the Military Monopolies", "Does Neo-Fascism Have a Future?", "Notes on the History of Our Time", and "Professional Anti-Communism". In recent years, the "Novosti" Press Agency has published works by Ernst Henry dealing with the problems of disarmament and terrorism. Just now his book "Behind the Doors of the White House" was published here. At the request of the editors, the author talks about its content.

"Behind the Doors of the White House" is a small book in which I have tried to sketch the hidden internal structure of the current Washington administration--the things about which nothing is written in the American Constitution and which to all intents and purposes have replaced it.

I am talking, above all, about the so-called "California group", about that extreme right-wing circle of American monopolies which is headed by the largest bank in the world, the Bank of America in San Francisco. After the war this bank, whose assets in 1981 exceeded 120 billion dollars, increased by a factor of 24 since 1945 and surpassed the banks of the Rockefellers and Morgans.

On the second "floor" of this same Californian group, six leading military corporations are operating which for years have been skimming the cream from the furious arms race in the United States. It is precisely these enormous concerns, whose staff includes hundreds of retired Pentagon officers, are at present concentrating their efforts on the accelerated production of various types of nuclear "superweapons". Their word has become law for the American government.

The third "floor" of this same oligarchic edifice is a "floor" with only half-closed windows already, accessible by stairs from both the first and the second

"floors". This is the right wing of the Republican Party now in power in the United States. This is where the purely political apparatus of the same forces is operating, and the threads from here run further directly to the entourage of the current President of the United States and to him personally. The book names dozens of well-known American public figures who are part of this grouping, who have become prominent thanks to it and who receive their share of the common pie.

This basically is the three-step system of the most aggressive grouping of contemporary American imperialism, the group which in the 1980's has thrown down the gauntlet to the socialist part of humanity and from this day has steadfastly tried to undermine detente.

Going through official channels of one sort or another, all of the foreign policy of the United States originates here. One of the chapters of the book talks about the supreme, supersecret institution in Washington which, headed by the President himself, decides all important questions independently of the Congress--the National Security Council. Here the California group cooperates closely with the CIA.

In another chapter I have touched on the first strike strategy developed by this National Security Council and the Pentagon--a strategy developed jointly with the Rand "think-tank" established by those same circles. It also proved necessary to devote space to those operations of American imperialism in recent years which can be called "the conspiracy against Western Europe".

At the end of the book an attempt has been made to show briefly how the current sinister policy of Washington systematically destroys the American economy and doubles the pressure of capital on the people. The question arises: In what way will all of this threaten America in the future? Can the contemporary bourgeois state exhaust itself without interruption and dance at the edge of the precipice? In connection with this it is, perhaps, worthwhile to mention the following. Judging by everything, the fatal consequences of the policy of the aggressive American circles do not interest their representatives a great deal. They play their games, with their eyes closed and even showing off with this. When one of the leading experts in the service of the military-industrial complex living in California, the inventor of the neutron bomb, S. Cohen, was asked: "Do you get satisfaction from making weapons?"--his answer was: "To be honest, yes. It is a challenge. A very fascinating business." Cohen added: "I find that all people are repulsive. Those who do not actually kill would very much like to kill." [In reply] to the last question: "In connection with this, has--even if only once--during the past 20 years the thought crossed your mind: Good Lord, what have I invented?"--the answer was: "No, not once."

Such is the psychology of these people, who, it seems to me, remind one of Svidrigaylov in "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoyevsky. When we are talking about the contemporary imperialists of the extreme wing, this is something which undoubtedly is also relevant and should be considered. I regret that in this short book I did not succeed in reflecting on such a psychology.

INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION: 'NEW' WESTERN VICTORY OVER 'OLD' EASTERN BUSINESS

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 50, 10-16 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by N. Karev: "The Californian Mafia in Washington"]

[Text] More than 60 years ago, V. I. Lenin warned that in the United States "imperialism is becoming more impudent with every day, and savage beasts and plunderers are being discovered like nowhere else." The current activity in the United States convincingly confirms this Leninist characterization of American imperialism as the plundering and predatory oppressor of the freedom of nations. In our time these plunderers in the person of the representatives of the military-industrial complex occupy the ruling positions in America. They are the ones who, having placed the state apparatus under their control, "make" presidents and ministers and select the people they need for the Congress.

In recent years, as the result of the long struggle between eastern and western capital in the United States, the "new" monopolies emerged victoriously which are specializing in the production of weapons, electronics and military aircraft. The administration of Reagan turned out to be at the helm of the control of the state precisely as the result of the victorious outcome of this struggle of the "new" monopolies with the "old ones". The current government is the henchman of the capital of the Southwest, but above all of California, which has become the stronghold of the military-industrial complex of the United States.

California is one of the 50 states of America, but in 1982 it received 22 percent of all government military orders and, according to prognoses by the large California bank of Wells Fargo, this share will account for at least 30 percent during the next five years as a result of the realization of the military program of the government of the United States. The whole life of the state is permeated by militarism. It is not without reason that in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Palo Alto advertising holds sway which openly proclaims California as the main military weapons shop of the United States. Large and small cities of the "sunny state" are literally filled chock-full with military enterprises.

The commanding positions belong to "General Dynamics Corporation", which, according to a report by NEWSWEEK, for the production of the F-16 fighter plane

alone earned over 7 billion dollars. The construction of the Trident submarine already has brought this corporation 13 billion dollars, [the building] of the Tomahawk cruise missile--a few more billion dollars. The corporation has dispatched its vice-president, James Boggs, to Washington to assume the post of director of the at one time civilian National Administration for Aeronautics and Space Research, and Boggs has turned this institution into a branch of the Pentagon. Being the main contractor for the construction of the space ship "Shuttle" for military purposes [it came to 10 billion dollars], "General Dynamics" took into its hands the military exploitation of space, which promises profits of more than a dozen billion dollars.

Based in the California city of Hawthorne, "Northrop Corporation" takes part in the construction of the intercontinental ballistic missile "MX" and is also the main contractor for the manufacture of the new strategic "Stealth" bomber. "Lockheed Aircraft Corporation" [its main enterprises and headquarters are located in California], which did everything for the victory of Ronald Reagan in the presidential elections in 1980, is building new "CX" transportation planes for the sum of 6 billion dollars, as well as other military aircraft. According to information in BUSINESS WEEK, this corporation has received Pentagon orders for the production of missiles for the nuclear Trident submarines in the amount of 7 billion dollars, as well as for "R-3" anti-submarine aircraft for the sum of 3.4 million dollars.

All in all the list of Pentagon contractors includes 8,550 California companies --an unparalleled number by comparison with any other state in America.

"Bechtel" occupies a special place among them. It does not produce the most modern weapons, but is among the largest military-construction corporations in the United States and the entire capitalist world.

It was the military-industrial monopolies of California which nurtured and promoted in the national political arena the current president of the United States, the former governor of the state, Ronald Reagan [he is the protege] of the concern "General Electric", as well as many leading figures of his administration, which in America is justifiably called the "California Mafia". The majority of highly-placed officials are people who came from California and now occupy the dominating positions in the government of the United States, who are obligated to the military concerns for their careers, including the gigantic "Bechtel" military-construction corporation. The current boss of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, and the secretary of state of the United States, George Shultz, as well as many highly-placed officials in the American government are former directors of "Bechtel".

In these links with the military-industrial complex is concealed the answer to the question of why the Reagan administration abruptly changed the course in the direction of the undermining of detente and confrontation with the Soviet Union, the implementation of a policy of dictating to other countries, and, finally, the intensification of the arms race. The military corporations demand it.

An important component of the military-industrial complex is a variety of "think-tanks", financed by the military smart dealers. Their job is, on the

one hand, to develop the military-strategic and military-political theories, programs and conceptions to meet the needs of those who are directing the policy of Washington; on the other, to justify the reactionary and aggressive policy of the ruling class of the United States in the eyes of millions of Americans.

There are many such centers in California, but the "Rand Corporation" in Santa Monica is especially prominent; it is practically fully financed by the government of the United States. Its staff at the present time includes 993 members, including 504 researchers. The San Francisco weekly THIS WORLD writes that these researchers have proved that "a nuclear war is not only possible, but can be survived and even won." "No matter how chilling this idea is, it is now shared by many official representatives of the administration and its supporters," the weekly emphasizes.

Correctly put.

8970

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI MEETS GORSHKOV—General of the Army Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and minister of national defense, received Gorshkov, commander in chief of the naval forces, deputy minister of defense of the USSR and fleet admiral of the Soviet Union, who is in Warsaw on a working visit. Questions of interaction and cooperation of the armed forces of the two countries were discussed. The conversation passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere. [Text] [LD211250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Jan 83]

HONECKER AWARD TO SIZOV--At the proposal of the German Socialist Unity Party's [SED] Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, Erich Honecker, chairman of the republic's Council of State, awarded Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, the golden order of the star of the friendship of people in connection with his 80th birthday. [Text] [LD261852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jan 83]

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NATIONAL

WORKER EXPLORES LABOR LAXITY, CORRUPTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by N. Feoktistov, leader of a brigade of lathe operators in Vostok-mashzavod in the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk: "Order and Honesty"]

[Excerpts] It is an amazing thing: people overload the plan, but they go to meet it; they again derange the quotas -- they again spoil them. I think that those who request abatements and those who indulge in blabbing to the detriment of the state, act dishonestly. It is not work but playing at work. Book-keeping is in the first place, and the work is in second place.

In enterprises where mutual demand is weak, one has occasion to observe the following picture: There are very modern machines and automatic transfer lines everywhere, but production is obsolete or takes place with defects. I have not run into this only in Rudnyy Altay. The trouble, it seems to me, is that the technical level of production is growing at times faster than the level of work standards. It is impossible to approach new scales with old yardsticks. Everyone still does not ask himself the question: "Who am I -- the creator and the master of my country or a pot-boiler with the philosophy of a hired hand?". That is why some work as follows: As soon as a day has passed there is a little more pay. This is why there are goods, which find no market, in stores (incidentally, goods worth seven million rubles have piled up in the warehouses of the oblast); doors, which do not close, in new apartments; and unreliable equipment.

True, I will make a reservation. Not every defect is on the conscience of the maker. Sometimes, an individual wants to make something of high quality, but he does not have the necessary material at hand. Even our collective quite frequently suffers from the irregular delivery of raw materials. For example, the Kuznetskiy Metallurgical Combine and the Chelyabinskiy and Rustavskiy Plants are fulfilling their contract obligations to the Ust-Kamenogorsk machine builders more poorly from year to year.

Our enterprises are not islands separated by the sea. Our cities are not isolated medieval principalities. Today, everything is interwoven by economic ties into the country's single national economic complex. The negligence or callousness of one causes losses for many others and shakes the entire economic edifice. Thus, maintaining order means to strengthen state discipline at all

levels and at all stages of management. Indeed, where discipline is firm, one will not find loopholes, localism and departmentalism. There, you will not hear the cynical phrase: "We have put everything into order!".

As is known, the actions of an individual are determined a great deal by the moral climate of his surroundings. I have in mind the moral atmosphere of any city, oblast or republic. The position of party committees affects the situation to a considerable degree. If the demands for the entrusted work are strict upon communists, especially their own, there will be order. When implacability toward shortcomings is replaced by a search for justifications, by compacts and by forgiveness, nothing can be expected. Then, one failure replaces another. We have been convinced of this more than once.

I will take as an example the work of agricultural workers. The year was a difficult one for them: There was little rain. The interruptions in the trade of milk, meat and other products are also being explained by this. The situation in the stores even with potatoes, which the oblast grew in abundance in former times, is poor. As they say, it is impossible to insure against misfortune. However, did the rural communist do everything to grow good crops under unfavorable conditions?

They talked about the mentioned mismanagement during a plenum of the party obkom. The guilty parties were persuaded to work better. I do not know, for example, on whom -- just as on me -- the name of the chief of the oblast agricultural administration, Ye. Tyshchenko, was literally foisted. His unsatisfactory work has been regularly noted. S. Saneshov, the first secretary of the Markakolskiy Party raykom, and other communists are often mentioned for their clumsy leadership. They readily listen to criticisms, but the matter -- in my opinion -- ends with that. Perhaps, I am not right in my conclusions? But how then explain the fact that 280,000 sheep, 25,000 pigs and 16,000 head of cattle have been written off because of murrain and embezzlement in the oblast during only two years of the five-year plan. Animal husbandry products worth 14 million rubles have been lost. You see, it should have gone to the stores. Those rayons, whose directors have been criticized more than once, suffered the greatest loss.

I hope that I will not be accused of a weakness for generalizations. We have many wonderful and honest directors whom you can run into at each step. However, take a look. It is evident that because exactingness on personnel has been weakened, narrow-minded tendencies have begun to take root. This one builds a dacha using state accounts; that one -- a personal cottage; and another begins to start his "business". B. Levchenko, the chief of the oblast's forest administration, and I. Simonenko, the chief of the Leninogorsk-oye food supply, were caught, for example, speculating in automobiles. They escaped with a small scare.

Why do these speculators feel so much freedom for themselves? Why does one young person, when he has finished school, rush not to a plant shop but to a store counter? It somehow turned out that we have imperceptibly erected a dividing rampart between the producers of material valuables and those who distribute them. This barrier defends people with a big spoon from outside

eyes. They establish their own rules and dictate their own conditions. It seems that it is necessary to destroy these dividing barriers. It is necessary to establish strict worker control everywhere over the distribution of material goods so that they will be distributed not on the sly and by double-dealing, but openly and publicly. Then, there will be no troubled waters in which the dodgers will catch fish.

There are guarantees against sluggishness, bureaucratism and indifference. They were designated by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is the development of socialist democracy. It is the even more active participation of the broad working masses in state affairs. Let those, who love to live at someone else's expense and who forget the duty of a citizen of our country, feel uncomfortable.

I think as follows: The duty of each one of us is to work, as befits a communist, for the good of the people and to be responsible for everything that is being done around us!

8802

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NATIONAL

USE OF LETTERS, PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS IN PARTY COMMITTEES DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 21, Nov 82 pp 26-32

[Article by V. Basenko: "Party Information Is An Indispensable Element of the Party's Democratic Life and of Strengthening Its Ties with the Masses"]

[Text] While implementing the positions of the 26th Congress, the party is creatively improving the forms and methods of leadership, organizational and political work, and intra-party relations, as well as strengthening its ties with the masses. The CPSU is according a great deal of attention to the development of intra-party democracy--a powerful means for drawing the multi-million-member-strong army of Communists into active, creative work, for strengthening conscious party discipline, for increasing the responsibility of Communists for the state of affairs in their own organizations and in the party as a whole. All this ensures a constant growth of the leadership and directorial role of the CPSU, together with an intensification of party influence in all sectors of economic and cultural construction.

An indispensable element of the party's democratic life is intra-party information. V. I. Lenin regarded intra-party information as an absolutely essential condition for implementing democratic centralism, ensuring bi-lateral ties between the center and the localities, the party's successfully carrying out its leadership role, and strengthening the unity and growth of activity among the party ranks.

The role of information is exceptionally great under present-day conditions, when the problems of building communism to be solved by the party have grown and become more complex. The CPSU numbers almost 18 million Communists, more than half a million different units, including party groups, workshop, and primary party organizations, called upon to function smoothly, purposefully, and energetically within the integrated streambed of the party's policy and decisions. Multi-faceted, systematic information is of invaluable importance for ensuring the effective leadership of various spheres of social life and for educating the new man. It is an extremely important condition for working out scientifically well-grounded decisions and directly implementing them.

In the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC to the 26th Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that during the period between the 25th and 26th Congresses the Central Committee provided broad-based and operational information to the local party organs and Communists on questions of domestic and foreign policy,

as well as organizational and ideological work. At the same time all the party committees began to make more active use of information from the primary party organizations. It helps in the consideration of public opinion and presents a more concrete picture of the state of affairs in the localities. It was also noted at the congress that informing all Soviet citizens about party life is a very important matter. Publicity in the work of the party organizations is an effective means for strengthening the party's ties with the masses. We have done a great deal along these lines, but, as was stated at the congress, improvements could certainly be made in some aspects.

The positions of the 26th CPSU Congress reflect the basic trends of development of informational work in the party and among the population at the present-day stage. The problems of organizing intra-party information, improving publicity in their work in the light of the congress's decisions have been examined by the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as the primary party organizations. By basing their efforts on the accumulated experience, the party organizations are achieving a situation whereby party information meets more fully the requirements of the present day and aids in successfully implementing the plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The core of the party's and the state's activities is direction of the national economy. This also determines the principal contents of information work. Today the foremost place therein is occupied by questions connected with putting the economy onto an intensive path of development, the activities of the party organizations aimed at speeding up scientific and technical progress, making better use of the production potential, making all manner of savings on all types of resources, on solving such large-scale problems as implementing the **Food Program**, **speeding up the growth** of the fuel-energy complex, and others.

The CPSU CC manifests great concern for the constant and up-to-date providing of information to party organizations on all the timely problems of economic management, on existing positive experience, in order to concentrate their efforts on the decisive trends, to equip all party units with the latest achievements. And occupying one of the foremost places in information work is the task of providing a profound knowledge by Communists and by all workers of the decisions of the Plenums, the decrees of the CPSU CC and the Soviet government regarding the problems of carrying out the party's economic strategy and of improving production. The more profound the transformation which we wish to promulgate, said V. I. Lenin, "the more necessary it is to raise interest and a conscious relationship to it, to convince more and more millions and tens of millions of the necessity for this."

A very important channel of conveying information and a powerful means for mobilizing party efforts are comprised by the plenums of the party committees and Communist meetings. The 26th CPSU Congress accorded attention to the fact that party meetings, like the plenums of any party committee, should be conducted with a high degree of activity by the Communists and with a profound and serious discussion of the problems involved. Instructive experience in conducting plenums and meetings has been accumulated in the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Belorussia, and Uzbekistan. Practiced here are

preliminary acquaintanceship of the plenum and meeting participants with the draft documents and resolutions, drawing a wide circle of Communists into preparing and discussing the questions, organizing exhibits and various reference materials. Saturating the plenums and meetings with information allows the Communists to better elucidate the persistent problems, their own place in solving them, and to make constructive suggestions.

In directing economic construction there is a growing importance of information coming up from below. It is called upon to precisely reproduce a picture of how things are proceeding with regard to the state plans and tasks for which socialist pledges have been made, to allow the making of a multi-faceted analysis and a correct evaluation of the work of party and public organizations, Soviet and economic organs, to provide up-to-date material for the posing and discussing economic and other problems. By improving the information coming from below, the party committees are striving to impart to it greater **specificity**, regularity, and purposefulness.

Of top-priority importance is the direct study of affairs in the localities. Many party committees pay a great deal of attention to this aspect. The CC of the CP of the Ukraine, in preparing for the plenum on discussing the activity of the Donetsk party gorkom and the Nikopol'sk party raykom of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast of how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th CP of the Ukraine, sent CC members and candidate members out into the party city and rayon organizations. The operational style and methods of more than 70 party gorkoms and raykoms were also studied. The specific remarks and suggestions of the Communists were summarized. This allowed the manifestation of the characteristic phenomena in the activities of the party organizations and labor groups and conclusions to be drawn which are useful for all the party committees of the republic.

The effectiveness of intra-party information is determined, to a large degree, by how deeply it extends its roots into the party masses, into the labor groups. In the Vozvyshensk party raykom of the North Kazakhstan Oblast the main source for studying the situation in the localities consists of visitations by the bureau secretaries and members, department chiefs, raykom instructors of enterprises and farms, meetings with Communists in the party organizations, as well as participation in the work of party, trade-union, and Komso-mol meetings. In evaluating the state of affairs, widespread use is made of communications from activist members, documents from primary and workshop organizations, and statistical reports. Party information, the collection and analysis of which is engaged in by practically the entire raykom apparatus, has become an important condition for the profound study, summarization, and dissemination of the best operational experience.

A characteristic of the party's economic policy under the conditions of developed socialism is a profound turning in the direction of solving the problems of increasing the people's well-being. For the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's as a whole the party has set forth a broad-based program, encompassing the improvement of all aspects of the Soviet people's life--consumption and housing, culture and leisure, working conditions, and everyday life. These important trends in the activity of party organizations are being reflected more and more fully in the organization and maintenance of party information.

Many party organizations have adopted measures for putting into good order the day-to-day operational information about social problems are being solved, how the production of consumer goods has been gotten underway along with services for the population; all this allows these sectors to be directed more objectively. The Rostov party obkom, for example, adopted a special decree on measures for improving the organization of information with regard to questions of food supply for the population, satisfying the needs and requests of the working people. It is proposed that the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the oblast administrations and departments provide timely and up-to-date information to the party obkom concerning instances of interruption of supplying the population with food products, goods of prime necessity, in the operation of urban transport, water-, heat-, electric-supply, violations of labor legislation, and other negative phenomena, as well as concerning the measures being taken to eliminate them. The oblast's party organs have concerned themselves with seeing to it that party activists and apparatus workers regularly visit evening and night shifts, dormitories, workers' dining-rooms, and stores, have at their disposal direct observations, vital data about the satisfactions of the people's demands. Broader use is also being made for this purpose of analysis of letters, workers' questions coming in to rapporteurs, lecturers, and political-information specialists.

One of the most reliable and valuable sources of information about the demands and aspirations of urban and rural workers and about the state of affairs in the various areas of our society's socio-economic, political, and spiritual life consists of workers' letters and suggestions. The 26th CPSU Congress noted their enormous importance as a channel of the party's vital connection with the masses. With an unlimited trust in the party the working people turn to it with an open heart regarding the most essential problems of social life, work, and daily life; they frankly share their own ideas and concerns as well as criticizing shortcomings.

All this helps the party organizations to orient themselves better in the circumstances, to see the shortcomings more clearly as well as ways to eliminate them, and to work out correct decisions. The party organs are guided by the decree of the CPSU CC entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Workers' Letters and Suggestions in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," which mentions the need to put into practice a profound study of the workers' appeals, use in this work of information contained in letters, to ensure widespread publicity in their examination, to regularly and operationally inform the population on a wide range of questions which are touched upon in the letters and in personal receptions. Many party committees have profoundly examined the requests which are flowing through these channels, along with the suggestions and critical remarks made at bureau and secretariat sessions; they have provided specific, assigned tasks to party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as appropriate explanations in the press, on television, and radio.

Nevertheless, there still occur cases of a soulless, bureaucratic attitude toward legitimate requests and well-founded declarations, the non-fulfillment of promises which were made. At times the necessary sense of principle in the evaluation of facts adduced in letters concerning pulling the wool over eyes,

persecution for criticism, signals concerning shortcomings at work, as well as the actions of officials who have allowed red tape to tangle up the examination of letters from working people. It is important to manifest an attitude of intolerance toward such phenomena, to be consistently guided by the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests, and complaints must be regarded by every party workers and every director as his duty to the people and the party.

The increasing tasks of economic and social development raise the demands on the party organizations' style of operation; they presuppose an energetic and competent leadership of all sectors of public life. In order to ensure such leadership, it is important to constantly check the forms and methods of organizational activity against the results achieved, to hold consultations on a broad basis with the activists and with Communists as to how best conduct matters, to universally consider their opinions and the very rich experience of the masses in solving problems. The party organs are intensifying their work along these lines. A great deal of attention is being paid, in particular, to systematically informing the active and other Communists concerning the activities of party committees and their directorial organs during the periods between congresses and conferences. After the 26th CPSU Congress information concerning the work of bureaus and secretariats was listened to at the plenums of many party committees. The trend of providing informational notes is now being practiced, which has the members of a given party committee being informed about the activities of the bureau and the secretariat.

Another practice which has been firmly implemented is that of information reports which are made in the primary party organizations by the party committees concerning their own activities. A discussion of such reports which was recently held in a number of localities made it possible to universally and thoroughly analyze with the participation of all the Communists the work of the party committees on how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The role of information is also great in stepping up the monitoring and checking up on performance, on increasing the responsibility of staffs for the sector of work entrusted to them. In the plenums of party committees and at meetings of Communists it has become a more frequent practice to provide information to the elective organs, to inform the leading workers about the progress being made in carrying out the decisions of the 26th Congress, especially with regard to the key lines of the party organizations' activities. Searching discussion of such information brings beneficial results. But it is still far from everywhere that this is being done. Often the information is superficial in nature.

The directives of the 26th Congress have stimulated the further unleashing of criticism and self-criticism within the party. Its effectiveness is determined, to a large extent, by what is being done in practice with regard to collecting, considering, analyzing, and implementing the suggestions and notes of the Communists, as well as how information concerning this work is supplied. The CPSU CC and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have set us the task of achieving a situation whereby not a single valuable suggestion would be lost and whereby every one would serve the cause. This work is being improved more and more in the party organizations. The Kirovskiy Rayon Committee of the CP

of Latvia (Riga), for example, has meticulously analyzed the notes and suggestions uttered at plenums and meetings, and it has worked out planned measures for carrying them out. At the raykom plenum information has been listened to concerning what has been accomplished. The primary party organizations must be kept informed as to what measures have been adopted. They have also established a precise procedure for working with suggestions and remarks.

On the part of the party organs and primary party organizations there has been a significant increase in the attention being accorded to the implementation of the Communists' suggestions ensuring operational improvement in the most important production sectors. In these questions there is an increase in the requirements being made on the economic organs. Thus, the plenums of the CP of Belorussia CC have discussed the work of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture concerning the implementation of critical remarks and suggestions uttered at the 29th CP of Belorussia Congress and in the course of the accounting-and-election campaign in the party organizations, information was listened to concerning the implementation by the BSSR Gosplan of the remarks, suggestions, and requests of Communists, touching increasing the effectiveness of capital investments.

It should, however, be noted that not all the party organizations have yet drawn practical conclusions from the positions of the 26th CPSU Congress regarding questions of intra-party information. As studies have shown, certain party organizations make poor use of information in the development of intra-party democracy; in raising the level of party leadership its position remains behind the growing tasks of economic and cultural construction. There are instances when the Communists do not know the party decisions, including those which directly touch upon those sectors and groups in which they are working. At times party workers spend too little time in the localities, without profoundly studying the state of affairs or the moral-psychological climate within the groups.

Instances have occurred of non-objective informing of party organs concerning the state of affairs in groups, the coloring up of reality, and the belittling of shortcomings. Frequently the mis-management, additions, and deceptions allowed become known solely from workers' letters.

There is still quite a bit of formalism in the work done with critical suggestions and remarks by Communists. This extremely valuable source of information concerning the state of affairs and production reserves has been utilized unsatisfactorily in a number of instances. There are some party organizations which do not apply exhaustive measures to implement critical remarks and suggestions, nor do they inform the Communists about how they are being carried out. Sometimes, upon the personal inspection of certain workers, some suggestions are put into operation, while others always remain in the minutes and stenographic reports.

The requirements of the CPSU Charter concerning the systematic reporting of information by party committees of party organizations concerning their own work between congresses and conferences are not being strictly observed everywhere.

In Tajikistan during the period 1977--1981 only 10 party gorkoms and raykoms organized discussions of information reports in the primary party organizations. Better contents of such reports is desirable. In the Tashauzskiy Raykom of the CP of Turkmenistan, for example, they are sometimes non-specific in nature; they are lacking in a profound analysis of the status of leadership in the development of the economy and culture. The information reports of individual party committees are not always approved at plenums, at times they are not self-critical, nor do they provide an in-depth analysis of the elective organs; they evade the acute questions which are disturbing to the Communists, and they are primarily directorial in nature. This lowers interest in such reports as well as their influence.

Lacunae in the supplying of party information often leads to a situation whereby the party committees do not fully know the state of affairs, allow errors in recruitment and in evaluating the activities of staffs, and prove incapable of providing effective influence on the work of groups, on eliminating bottlenecks and the difficulties which have arisen. So that information might be for every party organization in fact an instrument of leadership, a means of leadership and monitoring controls, it is necessary to persistently increase its effectiveness.

In developing intra-party information, the CPSU at the same time takes pains to see that its plans and intentions are known by all the people. Indeed, the strength of the party lies in its firm, indissoluble ties with the masses, in its ability to lift them up to accomplish the tasks which have been outlined. This tie, this trust in the party on the part of the working people is determined, to a large extent, by the fact that the CPSU unceasingly keeps the Soviet people abreast of its own affairs, conducts its own work openly, firmly guided by the Leninist directive that the state be keenly aware of the masses; it is strong when the masses know everything, can judge about everything, and proceed to everything consciously.

The importance of publicity in the party's activity and that of all its organizations is constantly growing. And this is understandable. The conveying of information by the party organizations to workers and to the entire population with regard to questions of political, economic, social, and cultural life facilitates drawing very broad-based masses into participating in the management of public and state affairs. Party information occupies a leading place in forming public opinion, in correctly guiding the Soviet people on questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as well as in the struggle against hostile ideologies. These functions of party information take on a particular importance under the conditions of the worsened international situation, the intensification of anti-communist propaganda of imperialist circles and their hirelings. In his greeting to the participants in the All-Union scientific and practical conference entitled "Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Education of the Workers" Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the need to raise informational and all ideological-educational activities to a new level.

In supplying information to the working people a large role is played by the local party organs and the primary party organizations. Applied here are the most diverse forms and media: publication of party decisions in the local

press, speeches by the secretaries and bureau members of the party committees at labor groups, the holding of open party meetings, and unified political days. It is important to stress the participation in this work of the entire elected body of activists and of every Communist. Speeches and conversations by Communists in labor groups and among the population on problems of the party organs' activities, those of the primary party organizations, as well as about recurrent problems--all these constitute an unchanging condition of day-to-day influence on the masses.

Publicity in the work of the party organizations serves as a powerful stimulus to the growth of the masses' activities, their initiative, and it helps in more fully revealing public opinion and taking it into consideration. In Georgia it was put into practice when the party organs, with the preparation of the plenums and the meetings of the party-economic activists, appealed well ahead of time and through the press to all the Communists and non-party members with a request to utter their opinions with regard to the problems outlined for discussion. The suggestions, remarks, and advice of the working people are attentively analyzed and taken into consideration in the working out of decisions.

In order to study public opinion and take it into account, we must make more active use of sociological research. Specific experience in conducting it has been accumulated by the party gorkoms and raykoms of Azerbaijan. Acting as the coordinating organ in this work is the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research of the CP of Azerbaijan CC. Conducted under its leadership in the republic have been a study of public opinion and sociological research on the problems of further developing the socialist way of life, raising production efficiency, improving ideological work, and on other problems.

Party information is becoming more and more urgent and multi-faceted in its nature. Its volume, saturation, and intensity are all growing, which is objectively linked with the unusual complication of production and all spheres of public life. There is a particular increase in the requirements for the quality of information, its operative element. Naturally, the monitoring controls over this sector on the part of the bureaus of the party committees and primary party organizations must also become more and more objective. The direct handling of questions of intra-party information is entrusted to one of the secretaries of the party committee, while in the primary party organizations it is turned over to the deputy secretary.

Work has been conducted on bringing order into the flows of information. The necessity for such work is great. Because, of course, up to now there are still not enough information records, compilations of data, and reports; they come into the local party organs without the necessary winnowing out. At times the apparatus workers manifest an extreme penchant for piling up the most diverse data "for every instance," "for reserve," and hence there are an excessive amount of requests from the localities of accounts, resumes, reports, and other documents. Thus, in 1981 the Beyneuskiy party raykom, at the request of the Mangyshlak obkom of the CP of Kazakhstan sent approximately 200 different informational documents to the party committee. Some of them consisted of several dozens of pages.

All this is a manifestation of the paper style of leadership which was decisively condemned at the 26th CPSU Congress. In point of fact, the excessive flow of information complicates its practical utilization and distracts the party apparatus from organizational work in the localities.

That is why such great importance attaches to a well-thought-out regulation of informational-reference materials, to a reduction of their amount and an improvement of their quality. Party committees are adopting the most diverse measures here. In order to further improve the procedures of winnowing out, preparing, and presenting documents, reference material, and other information, the Altayskiy Kraykom of the CPSU has approved their listing by examples. The departments of the party kraykom have been prohibited, except for the listings, from requesting information or to establish additional accountability.

Within the party committees improvement is being made in the arrangement of the reference-and-informational service which allows better use to be made of existing documents. Such a service, for example, has long been operating within the apparatus of the CPSU Tatarsk obkom at the center of the party-information sector. Its holdings include thematic and fact-oriented dossiers, minutes of party committees, materials of Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol organs, the central and local press, etc. In order to utilize the data being accumulated, information-retrieval systems based on punched cards and other technical means are being applied.

In the Krasnoyarsk party kraykom and the Kemerovo party obkom informational-reference centers have been created within which are concentrated and systematized analytical, operational-reference materials concerning all the basic lines of party-committee activity. Information-methods offices are operating in the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as in the large primary party organizations of the kray and the oblast. The materials extant in the centers and offices are utilized extensively in preparing party decisions, in the day-to-day leadership of economic and cultural construction, as well as in the comprehensive study, summarization, and dissemination of party work experience. An important informational-reference role is being played by the offices of organizational-party work, which are operating in most of the country's party committees.

In order to systematize, accumulate, store, and utilize incoming information, a number of party committees, including Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics are using computers; the latter are opening up expanded possibilities for profoundly analyzing the processes of party and public life, as well as economizing on the time of the party apparatus.

Measures are being carried out with regard to further improving the work of party-information sectors of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, party kraykoms and obkoms, the extra-staff information sectors of party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the information groups and party information specialists of primary party organizations. In connection with the growing tasks of informational work and the new processes within it, requirements are being increased on the party-information sectors. They have been called upon to ensure the timely and high-quality preparation of informational documents for the higher-ranking party organs, guidance for their own

party committees, to render aid to party organizations in supplying intra-party information, and to instruct the activists in the methods of informational work.

Great responsibility is imposed on the sectors of party information by the fact that they are preparing materials which reflect important campaigns in the life of the party and the country, the responses of working people to the events of domestic and international life. This brings about a high degree of training of personnel in the sector in question and obligates them to work creatively, with initiative.

A large load has been laid on the informational sub-divisions of the party committees. They proceed correctly there where they are concerned for creating the proper conditions for the work of party-information specialists, for seeing to it that they are constantly kept abreast of all the important affairs of the party organizations, and that they are supplied with the necessary technical means. With the day-to-day attention of every party organ to party information, it is truly operative, specific, and convincing; it provides the party committees and organizations with the necessary sharp-sightedness, energy, and power of influence.

Further improvement in the supplying of party information will serve to raise the level of party leadership of the various sectors of building communism, strengthening ideological-educational work with people, reinforcing the party's ties with the masses, and developing their activities in the struggle to successfully carry out the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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RUSSIANS ADAPT TO VALUES OF LOCAL NATIONALITIES

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 52, Dec 82 p 13

[Article by Alexander Susokolov, Cand. Sc. (History)]

[Text] There are 66.3 million families in this country and in one out of every seven families the husband and wife are of different nationalities. Are there any new trends in mixed marriages? How stable are they? How are they viewed by other people?

Our correspondent has put these questions to sociologist Alexander SUSOKOLOV, Cand. Sc. (History), who works at the Miklukho-Maklai Ethnography Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The institution of the family is the most sensitive gauge of the changes in life. Before mixed marriages became common, colossal changes had to take place in the social sphere and in the mentality of individuals.

Sixty years is a very short time by the measure of history. In particular, if one talks about a break with tradition and prejudice. For centuries it was unthinkable for an indigenous Central Asian to take a Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Russian, or Georgian wife. Religious norms severely restricted marriages between people of different religions.

Even in the 20s and 30s mixed marriages were few and far between. These marriages only became common with the broadening ties between the Union Republics which joined efforts to develop new lands where a lot of young people went, and with the springing up of new cities and many other social changes. By the 1970s

mixed marriages had accounted for 14 per cent of all the marriages in the USSR. In the following decade, however, there was a slowdown in the growth of mixed marriages.

Q.: Why?

A.: There are many reasons. One is the changed pattern of migration in the last decade. Until recently many people moved from the central parts of the country to the Caucasus and Central Asia where large construction projects demanded manpower. Today such a problem does not exist. Another reason is the high ethnic homogeneity of some Republics. In Armenia, for example, 90 per cent of the inhabitants are Armenians. Some ethnic groups marry only within their group, as for example, the Koreans in Uzbekistan and the Kurds in Transcaucasia. There are few mixed marriages in the villages in most of the national Republics.

Q.: Could this be because in the villages there is a fixed pattern of life and behaviour to which a newcomer finds it hard to adapt?

A.: Yes, that is also one of the reasons. Opinion surveys reveal that older people take a guarded view of marriages with "aliens". Asked whether they would agree to their children marrying people of other nationalities, more people replied "no" than "yes".

And indeed not everyone can live up to the challenge of a new and strange mode of life whether it be in the village or

in town. I believe it is the psychological reasons that mainly account for the fact that in the past ten years mixed marriages have frozen at the level of one in seven. Also, people's attitudes to family have changed. What they seek more than anything is understanding, not material but mental comfort.

In the fairly common families where the husband is a Georgian and the wife is Russian divorces are far from rare because the Russian woman cannot always accept the living conditions and the traditional strictures in Georgia. An Uzbek who married a woman in Siberia may feel homesick in a land with a rigorous climate where everything is strange to him and where the wife's views on marriage and family differ from those held in Uzbekistan. But there are virtually no divorces in a marriage where the wife is an Armenian or a Georgian. They make very caring and submissive wives.

Q: On the whole, are mixed marriages more stable than others?

A: There are different schools of thought on that. Some scholars used to think that mixed marriages should be more stable because fewer of them are made on an impulse. Others believe that differences of traditional life patterns and habits would be a negative factor in mixed marriages. Still others again thought that nationality makes no difference in a modern marriage.

Sociological surveys have shown that mixed marriages fall apart less often than, say, marriages between Russians not in Russia. But the divorce rate is still greater than in marriages between people of the same nationality in any of the Union Republics.

Q: But we know that in some places half of all the marriages are mixed. This is true, for example, of the Moldavian capital Kishinev. And there is a similar situation in Ufa (Bashkiria), in the cities of Latvia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine, one in every four marriages is mixed. What's your comment?

A: The same is true of new construction projects which draw young people from all over the country—the Baikal-

Amur Railway, the Kama Automobile Works, etc. It is true that many mixed marriages are happy and strong and exemplary in every way. This is shown by the opinion polls in which people were asked to assess their own family lives.

But I think one should not overestimate the strength of mixed marriages. A mixed marriage by itself is not a guarantee against divorce, nor does it guarantee family bliss. Sometimes when difficulties are encountered, mixed families pick up "extra potential" for overcoming them. Sometimes they cannot cope. As in any marriage its quality is determined by the partners, their intelligence, kindness and tolerance.

Q: Whose nationalities do children inherit?

A: Usually the nationality of the place where the family lives is preferred. Sometimes the pattern is not so clear as, for example, in the Russian-Moldavian families in Moldavia where a child has about an equal chance of becoming a Moldavian or a Russian. In Georgia, on the other hand, 90 per cent of the children in mixed marriages take the Georgian nationality. And in Russia children in mixed families prefer to be Russians.

Q: Isn't there a problem of national identity? Do not they risk forever to be between two different cultures and two different ways of life?

A: No, in this country, unlike, say, the United States and some other countries, there is no such problem and this has been borne out by science. The children of mixed marriages are in a certain national environment. For example, a Georgian boy born from a Russian mother and living in Georgia completely adjusts himself to his environment. But the fact that his command of Russian is as good as that of Georgian is an additional asset.

We do not have so-called marginal groups when children of parents of different nationalities are unsure of their national identity. This certainly has something to do with the morality of Soviet society, which values a person only for his human qualities and abilities.

The existing education system also helps a child to be absorbed within a nationality. If

he likes he can go to the school of the indigenous nationality.

To my mind, a child exposed to the two cultures of his parents and to two historical traditions, becomes twice as rich, and not poorer.

Q: And yet aren't the small peoples in danger of falling under the influence of another culture and lifestyle, for example, Russian, through the institution of mixed marriages?

A: There is no such danger on the part of the Russians. Here is an example.

One and the same question: "Should parents consent to your marriage be sought?" was asked in different parts of the country. All the Russians living in Central Asia replied "yes" but there were far fewer "yeses" among Russians living in the Baltic areas. That shows that the Russians readily adopt the norms of indigenous peoples among whom they live. Russians in Central Asia set respect the opinions of elders in accordance with local custom. In the Baltic areas the elders' views are heeded but not so much.

NATIONAL

'MIXED MARRIAGES' IN USSR PROMPT READER'S LETTER

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Valeriy Kadzhaya: "'Georgia-Boy Russian' and Others"]

[Text] "I often hear the expression 'marriage between the nationalities' and 'mixed marriages.' How extensive are they in our country? Could you tell us something about them in your newspaper?" (Signed) S. Kapustin, Vladimir.

Today no one is surprised when a Russian marries a Georgian woman, or an Armenian woman marries a Turkmen, or a Ukrainian woman a Jew, and so on and so forth. Mixed marriages, that is, when individuals of different nationality are married, have become an everyday occurrence in our country.

But I do venture to recall that in the legal code of the Russian empire it stated directly that individuals of the Orthodox or Roman Catholic confessions were forbidden to marry non-Christians. Today, according to the sociological studies, in Tashkent alone more than 20 percent of marriages are mixed. And this is in Uzbekistan where in the past Islam held a particularly strong position and was even more intolerant of freedom in the choice of spouses if they were Christian.

We have no need to embellish history. Intern-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] marriages did not become a regular part of our existence all at once, with the wave of some magical wand. Take my own family as an example. When my father married a Russian he had to overcome quite strong opposition from his own relatives. No, they did say that his wife was no good because she was not a Georgian. They tried to dissuade him from this step by asserting that it would be a difficult life for her since she did not speak Georgian or know Georgian customs, and so forth. But my parents turned out to be resolute people and they did it their way.

Analyzing the mixed marriage in a purely empirical manner, on the basis of my own observations, I would note first of all the very close interweaving of customs, traditions and culture in it.

At home we spoke Russian but in our dealings with neighbors and relatives we had to use the Georgian language.

I have known two languages since childhood--Russian and Georgian--just as naturally as a man has two hands. I learned one language at home, in the family, and the other on the streets with the children. The boys in the neighborhood called me "Georgia-boy Russian."

My generation had no problems connected with overcoming inter-nation barriers for the simple reason that no barrier as such any longer existed. In my own school class, in the team at the plant, and later at university there were no end of Russians, Georgians, Kurds, Armenians, Jews, Ukrainians and so forth; and as a rule we did not even know which was which. It was of no interest to anyone. We lived as one family, and we were friends or quarreled exclusively for reasons of a personal nature. And life's companions were also chosen on the basis of a purely "personal criterion"--love. Almost all my schoolfellows and university friends have contracted mixed marriages. I myself married a half-breed--half Georgian, half Armenian--and our daughter thus has the blood of three nationalities running in her veins. But she holds no records in that department.

I once experienced an interesting meeting on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link. I was traveling from Tynda to Berkakit. The driver turned out to be a very talkative fellow, and since I also like to talk, we were not bored. We talked nonstop for 5 hours on the road. And of course, we talked about our families. Andrey, as the driver was called, had recently got married, and his thoughts turned often to his wife.

"Here's an interesting thing," he said. "What will the nationality of our children be? I myself am half Latvian, half Kazakh, and my wife doesn't know what she is: her father was a Jew, her mother half Ukrainian and half Moldavian."

"Your children will be 'quintroon'," I told Andrey. "A real family internationale." And we roared with laughter.

That same evening, in Berkakit I attended a wedding: an Azerbaijani was marrying a Belorussian girl, and the toastmaster (a Georgian, of course) proposed an elaborate toast to the future children, who would be as unusual as apples from Michurinsk. I was very sorry that no foreign correspondents were present at that wedding; they would have heard a really original concert, "Dances and Songs of the Peoples of the USSR." No one said loud things about the friendship of the peoples or about brotherhood, but the evening was filled with a sense of friendship and brotherhood: Georgians and Azerbaijanis, Russians and Ukrainians got up to sing their songs; each one started his own, and the rest followed along; and if they did not know the words then they had to know the tune so they simply joined in. And then they all danced together: the lezghinka, the gopak, the moldovenskaya. All was gaiety and warmth.

I have often visited the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link and other major construction sites. The overwhelming majority of the weddings I have attended have been international. My observations as a journalist are confirmed by the figures on the "large numbers." During the period of construction on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, each year more than 2,500 marriages have taken place in Naberezhnyye Chelny. Two-thirds of them are mixed marriages. Two-thirds!

During the years of soviet power it is not only that inter-nation distrust between people has disappeared. No trace remains of that worst of all kinds of nationalism--racism--when some consider themselves a higher race while others are of a lower race. And we find living confirmation of this in mixed marriages. In the settlement of Nagornyy, not far from Berkakit, I got to know the lads from the "Komsomolets Yakutii" detachment. The lads have worked well, but now it is a matter of their personal lives. They were all single when they came to the construction site, but gradually they have all got married, some to Russians, some to Ukrainians, in a word, to whomever they pleased. And in tsarist Russia the Yakuts were officially considered to be an inferior race! They were not admitted to government service and were not accepted into the army. And it was quite unthinkable that a Russian girl would marry a Yakut. And just look at these figures from the 1979 census: more than 20 percent of all marriages in Yakutiya were mixed marriages. And not only in Yakutiya. The last three censuses show the convincing dynamics of international families: in 1959 there were only 3 million, in 1970 there were about 8 million, and in 1979 almost 10 million. During that time the total number of Soviet families increased by about 18 percent, while ethnically mixed marriages more than tripled! These figures say a lot. And first and foremost they say that the common features of the behavior, character and world outlook of Soviet people are becoming increasingly marked in our way of life, regardless of national differences.

9642

CSO: 1800/600

NATIONAL

KHANAZAROV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET LANGUAGE POLICY

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with professor K.Kh. Khanazarov by V. Andriyanov: "The Language of Brotherhood"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Professor K.Kh. Khanazarov, director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, is well known as a recognized specialist on the theory of nations and nationalities. He is the author of the books "Rapprochement of the Nations and the National Languages in the USSR" and "The Building of Communism and the National Languages," and the monograph "Solving the National Language Problem in the USSR." Today he is our interviewee.

[Question] Kuchkar Khanazarovich, specialists use the expression "language policy." Can you recall for us what this meant in our country before the October? What are the features of the Soviet state's language policy? What are its results?

[Answer] I would like to start our conversation by giving a general description of national policy, for language policy is an inseparable part of it. The essence of national policy and its direction depend on the order holding sway. In its antagonistic forms it is aimed at asserting the inequality of nations and nationalities and maintaining their economic and cultural backwardness and their enslavement. The socialist state pursues a policy of equality, mutual aid and cooperation among all nations and nationalities and their comprehensive burgeoning and gradual voluntary rapprochement.

In tsarist Russia, as in the typical multinational exploiter state, the national languages were suppressed and inhibited in every possible way. In a country whose population spoke more than 100 languages, books were published only in 19 or 20. Only five percent of all printed matter and publications in Russia was in the national languages. The Kazakh people, for example, had not even a single printing house capable of printing anything in Kazakh, and the few books and brochures that were published in Kazakh were printed in Orenburg, Kazan and other places.

The situation was radically altered following the Great October Socialist Revolution. All languages were declared equal, and written languages were

created for more than 40 nations and nationalities. The number of languages in which material was published was increased from 20 to 89. Dozens of scientific centers were set up to deal with questions of the development and improvement of national languages. The CPSU and the Soviet government created all the necessary material-technical and sociopolitical conditions for their development on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment.

[Question] In your book "Solving the National Language Problem in the USSR" you note the contradiction between equal legal conditions and the opportunities given to all national languages in the USSR without exception, and the ability of the national languages of the small nations to transform these opportunities into reality. Could you please give us one or two examples of how this contradiction is being resolved?

[Answer] Transforming these opportunities into reality has to depend on how many people consider a given language their mother tongue. Of the more than 100 nations and nationalities living on the territory of the USSR more than four-fifths number less than half a million people. These include nationalities whose numerical strength is only several hundred or several thousand.

At the present stage in the development of mature socialism our society is dealing with about 20 million different designations of subjects, phenomena and processes in the material world and the categories of abstract activities. The terminology of each of these specific branches of science and technology runs to several thousand, and sometimes tens of thousands of words. To reproduce all the wealth and variety of modern culture and the spiritual life of mankind in a given national language would require a translation of works of spiritual culture from dozens of languages from all the countries and peoples in the world.

The experience of the Soviet socialist multinational state shows that the only correct resolution is to adopt one of the most developed and widespread languages and use it in the dealings between all nations and nationalities and to gain access to the heights of science and technology and mankind's spiritual treasure house. In our country Russian has become this language. The nations and nationalities of our country have voluntarily adopted it as the language of inter-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] dealings. It has become an important factor in consolidating the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet people, developing and mutually enriching the national cultures, making scientific and technical knowledge available, and bringing to all our peoples the spiritual riches of world civilization.

Because of the free development of the national languages and the voluntary learning of Russian by all nations and nationalities, bilingualism is becoming increasingly widespread in our country.

This is not by happenstance. Russian is one of the most widespread and developed modern languages. Almost one-third of all books in the world and more than one-third of all scientific and technical literature are now published in Russian. Each year the best scientific works and literary compositions from an average of 100 of the languages of the peoples of the USSR and of foreign

countries are translated into Russian. The Russian language is the language of the great Lenin, that outstanding figure of science and culture. By knowing Russian, the small nations and nationalities have every opportunity for attaining the heights of science, technology and culture, and for participating actively in the common cause of the building of communism.

[Question] You know Russian perfectly, and you write and speak in Russian....

[Answer] The Russian language is my life, the meaning of my work, an infinitely varied and enchanting world where literally each day I find something new, something I did not know before, something interesting and enriching. Whoever learns Russian fluently gains access to the most effective means of international dealings and spiritual improvement and growth. In my view, the problem is constantly and persistently to instil in our people a love for and deep interest in the Russian language so that the ranks of those of us who speak it fluently swell with each passing year.

[Question] Our country's language policy is subjected to attacks by bourgeois propaganda. What are the typical features of this campaign now, during the time of preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR? How, in particular, do you assess the assertions by the falsifiers that in the USSR a "process of coercive assimilation of the national languages by the Russian language" is allegedly taking place?

[Answer] The stream of anti-Soviet publications distorting CPSU national policy and the development of national relations in the USSR is growing. Here, typically, increasing stress is being laid on the language processes in which, allegedly, is seen most visibly and graphically the "policy of assimilation of the nations and nationalities in the USSR." The anti-Soviets are speculating on only superficial knowledge and on the fact that readers in the West are quite ignorant about the essence of the matter.

In our country the national languages have never at any time been developed as rapidly as they are being developed now. In our country there are more than 70 literary languages, and teaching in secondary schools is now being conducted in 52 languages, and in more than 90 languages in preparatory and first-grade classes. A ramified network of scientific research institutes, departments and sectors devoted to the study of national languages and the development of ways to further improve them on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment, now operates. Each year an average of 1,000 book titles with a total print run of 25 million copies are published in the Uzbek language alone. In 1913 only 37 books with a print run of about 60,000 were published in the Uzbek language! Or take another example. A unique explanatory dictionary of the Georgian language in eight volumes and containing 113,000 articles has been published for the first time. Many such examples could be cited.

What do the falsifiers mean when they talk about assimilation of the national languages? They mean the rapid process of the borrowing of words, primarily terminology, from the Russian language. But here they hide from the reader first that no language exists in the world that does not borrow words, and second that the borrowing of words merely enriches the expressive possibilities of a language and leads to its improvement, but in no way to assimilation.

As for the mass teaching of Russian, this is a voluntary process and it is leading to the extensive spread of bilingualism and not to assimilation of languages.

[Question] The life of languages: the multifaceted processes of enrichment of the vocabulary, the creation and improvement of the written language, the development of bilingualism and polyglotism and other phenomena indicate the complexity of the processes taking place in this sphere. Could you please share your thoughts about this. To what degree does language rapprochement help the rapprochement of the nations and nationalities?

[Answer] In fact, complex processes are taking place in the sphere of languages. Their complexity is seen not only in their variety and multifaceted nature but also in the fact that each language is deeply and comprehensively linked to the consciousness, feelings, traditions and customs of a people. Language is a means, a form of revealing thoughts and consciousness. CPSU national policy takes this important circumstance into account and it therefore consistently adheres to the principle of voluntarism. Workers of all the nationalities are themselves learning Russian along with their own mother tongues at their own desire, and they often freely choose it as the means by which they train and educate their children.

For example, of the more than 40 nationalities for whom a written language was created, about half subsequently elected to educate their children in Russian and other major languages of more numerous nations. The number of non-Russians who name Russian as their mother tongue changed from 6.6 million in 1926 to 16.3 million in 1979. With each passing year the number of those who freely learn Russian increases: about 82 percent of the country's population now speaks it fluently. These processes are reinforcing the mutual penetration of languages and their rapprochement. This is seen in the growing proportion of those who know Russian fluently and who consider it their mother tongue, and in the approximation of vocabularies and terminology and the creation of common phrases; and it is accelerating the rapprochement of the nations and nationalities of the USSR. Such is the dialectic interaction of language and nation.

9642

CS0: 1800/602

NATIONAL

BROMLEY ON CONSERVATISM OF NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 82 p 2

[Interview by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA correspondent O. Kulish with Yu. V. Bromley: "Strong in Their Unity"]

[Text] Our correspondent's questions are answered by Director of the Institute of Ethnography, USSR Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Scientific Council on National Problems, of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Yu. V. Bromley.

[Question] Yulian Vladimirovich, I have in front of me a document that was adopted in 1922 by the 1st Congress of Soviets -- the Declaration Concerning the Formation of the USSR. Literally in the first lines one reads the exposition of the principles in the life of the new state -- mutual trust and peace, national freedom and equality, the fraternal cooperation of nations. One reads this declaration and involuntarily one thinks, "How modern these words sound today!"

[Answer] It could not be otherwise. It is precisely according to those principles of the Leninist national policy that we live. One truly can never stop being surprised at the perspicacity of the Leninist genius that laid the foundations for the USSR. Just think: the first single union multinational state of workers and peasants! Each of those words then, at the dawn of the twentieth century, seemed like a fantasy. To carry them out, it was necessary to overcome what appeared to be unresolvable contradictions. Lenin and the party found the only true solution. And so socialism showed the world a qualitatively new state, a union of nations, the creative energy of which union has been manifesting itself from year to year with greater and greater force. The principle that was made the basis of that union was the Leninist principle of the free and voluntary community of nations.

The task was no easy one. It is generally accepted that the national question is one of the most complicated and most dramatic problems in the history of mankind. And it is not by accident that the West foretold our defeat primarily as a result of the unresolved national question. It appeared to be improbable that it could be resolved in a country where, as was the case on the eve of October, some peoples were at the stage of capitalism and had already formed into nations, and others, for example, the peoples of Central Asia, were at the stage of feudalism, and the peoples of the North were only at the level of the patriarchal-clan system.

[Question] Then, the questions that came into the foreground for the Soviet authority were the questions of eliminating the inequality and disunity of the peoples?

[Answer] Yes, that was the chief task. And even the posing of that task was, we might note, new in history. Unlike capitalism, socialism strove for the equality of peoples. And that was primarily in the field of the economy. It is there that one sees with particular clarity the manifestation of the results of the Leninist national policy, where its results are most clearly seen. After the formation of the USSR, the fraternal assistance to the economically backward peoples on the part of the peoples which were more developed took the form of the consistent and comprehensive course of a union-wide economic policy.

[Question] Didn't this accelerated development of some retard the development of others?

[Answer] By no means! The fates of the peoples in our country are closely intertwined, and their successes largely determine the achievements of the state as a whole. It was precisely the elimination of the economic inequality that assured the headlong upsurge of the entire Soviet Union. One percent -- that was our share in the worldwide industrial output in the year when the USSR was formed. But today it is already 20 percent* As was emphasized by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "for the first time in history the multinational composition of a country was converted from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity."

[Question] And so it was necessary to create the equality of peoples. It is obvious that what is required here is by no means just the proclamation of their legal equality. And yet it is precisely that which is mentioned first of all in the West. . .

[Answer] Any demagogic assurances are easily refuted by the facts of everyday life.

And these are the facts. During the years when, in our country, the process of equalization of the economic level of the republic was under way, the process that was occurring -- and continues to occur today -- was the worsening of the economic status of the individual national communities. For example, in Great Britain the decline of such traditional branches of the economy of Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as shipbuilding, the textile industry, and coal-mining led to an increase in the number of unemployed, and all this, taken together, contributed greatly to the aggravation of the national contradictions.

The capitalist economic system itself denies the actual equality of peoples. In the United States, for example, a country that prides itself for its democracy and its broad "human rights," the most unskilled labor is performed by Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans -- the persons who have absolutely no social or economic hopes. This status cannot be compared in any way with the status of those who are so-called WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants), who serve as the standard, as it were, for "100-percent" Americans. The representatives of that "standard" are the ones who most frequently sit in the director's chairs in companies and banks, and who sit in the Senate and Congress. In a word, they rule the country.

[Question] Then, until the class inequality is eliminated, the national question cannot be resolved?

[Answer] Absolutely! As was emphasized by V. I. Lenin, "under capitalism, it is impossible to eliminate national oppression (or political oppression in general). This requires the elimination of classes, that is, the introduction of socialism."

In our society the nationality to which one belongs cannot serve either as a source of privilege, or as the basis for any limitations of a person's rights. It is not by accident that Article 36 of the USSR Constitution reads, "USSR citizens of various races and nationalities have equal rights." That is the law.

[Question] What, then, are the ways for bringing our country's nations and nationalities closer together?

[Answer] I already spoke about the economy. But the process of bringing nations closer together also occurs in the field of social life, culture, and psychology. Moreover, those processes occur constantly, serving to reinforce the union of peoples. For example, the tendency that appeared in the first years of the Soviet authority -- the tendency toward the accelerated development of the system of public education in the previously backward parts of the country -- continues to this day. The 1979 nationwide population census recorded especially high growth rates in the level of education during the previous 20 years among the peoples of Central Asia and the Moldavians.

Today the peoples of the Country of Soviets have the same content in their spiritual culture, content that is influenced by the affirmation of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. We have the same norms of socialist morality, the same commonality of ideals and strivings, esthetic principles, and life orientations. Tell me what is, in your opinion, a good life!

[Question] Well, that's hard to answer immediately. But it would probably be: a person has a good life when everything turns out right, when he is doing what he likes to do, what he succeeds in carrying out what he has planned, when he is surrounded by good people. Should I go on? . . .

[Answer] No, that's enough. Sociologists recently asked that question of people in the most varied nationalities, who were living in different republics. And all of them, when defining the concept "good life" brought into the foreground two things -- interesting work and a solid family. Moreover, there has been a steady increase in the value of interesting work. And young people make that choice most frequently. There is a large number of such examples of the commonality of the views of representatives of various nationalities.

[Question] During the first years of the Soviet authority, our enemies in the West asserted that the peoples of the USSR would never find a common language. Now, when that language has been found, the "Sovietologists" assert that socialism with destroy nations, their traditions, and their culture.

[Answer] That is a direct perversion of the process that is occurring in the USSR -- the dialectical process of the rapprochement and prosperity of nations. In

Article 36 of the USSR Constitution, which I have already cited here, that dialectical interrelationship between the national and the international is set forth with the terseness of a scientific formula. That article states that the exercising of equal rights by citizens of various races and nationalities is guaranteed by the "policy of the comprehensive development and rapprochement of all nations and nationalities of the USSR, by the educating of the citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, by the opportunity to use their native language and the languages of the other peoples of the USSR."

[Question] But can we say that all the problems in the sphere of national relations have been resolved?

[Answer] There's no need to rush. The national factors, even during the foreseeable future, will play an important role in our life, and it is not by accident that such a substantial amount of attention continues to be devoted to their analysis in the documents of the CPSU. "Under the conditions of mature socialism," as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, "the problems of the interrelationships among nations are not removed from the agenda." These relationships are a reality. And, like all other kinds of relationships, they develop and they bring forward their own new problems and tasks. They can arise, for example, as a result of the increase in the multinational factor in a number of USSR republics. At the present time, representatives of many nonindigenous nationalities are living in every republic. "They have," as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "their own specific demands in the area of language, culture, and everyday needs." Therefore it is not by accident that the CPSU Central Committee calls upon the party committees to penetrate more deeply into their problems and to propose promptly the ways to resolve them.

[Question] Yulian Vladimirovich, not too long ago our newspaper published a letter from a young woman: at one time she had fallen in love with a young man of another nationality and his parents had forbidden their son to marry her. We received a large number of responses and, putting it outright, they were very varied. In preparing for this discussion, I selected a few of them. This, for example, is what 18-year-old S. Aliyev, of Moscow, writes. "I am from the Caucasus. And I feel that every nation, especially a small one, must be concerned about its purity, so that it will not disappear as a result of intermingling with other nations. Wherein lies the reason, the viability of this position?"

[Answer] The fact of the matter is that psychology is more conservative than ideology. And the previous psychological principles -- and it is precisely in that light that one can evaluate the statement made by the author of the letter -- continue to exist in the form of survivals even when the factors that caused them have already left the scene. National prejudices, the exaggerated or distorted manifestation of national feelings -- is an extremely vital phenomenon, that is held onto very strongly in people's psychology when they are insufficiently mature from the political point of view. I am convinced that the point of view of reader Aliyev can be encountered in other letters as well. But I am also convinced that the overwhelming majority of the letters express the opposite view.

[Question] You're right. Here a few lines from a letter written by Nune Dudnyuk of Vinnitsa: "Our family has five nationalities. We are a remarkable, close family. . ."

[Answer] The number of mixed marriages has been increasing. And so life itself, the developing communication among nationalities, is resolving the question. But there is one thing I would like to mention: one should not forget that the area of the national psychology during the period of the origin and development of socialist nations is an important sphere of education. And I mean specifically education, rather than regulation. It is especially necessary to carry out that tactful, carefully thought-out educational work among young people.

Soviet citizens by their nature are internationalists. The experience of history has shown that they are capable of perceiving the interests and concerns of other peoples as being their own, and are capable of applying all their efforts for the sake of the common social progress. Fraternal -- there is no other name that could be given today to the relations that have formed among the peoples of our country. Profound internationalism has been the typical feature of the Soviet nature, a vital principle for the millions and millions of citizens of our country.

5075

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NATIONAL

BAPTIST PREACHER SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 83 p 4

[Report by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent from Dzhambul: "To Small Industry with a Bible"]

[Text] Everything began with anonymous telephone calls. The voices sometimes begged tearfully and sorrowfully, sometimes demanded insistently and threateningly: protect one who is wrongfully accused—they are persecuting a person for religious convictions. Those who called did not state their names: we are believers, they say, and for this reason we are afraid to bring trouble for ourselves.

Whom were these anonymous callers urgently trying to protect? It turns out that Vasiliy Grigor'yevich Troyan, a pastor of the illegal sect of Baptist dissenters, was suffering "for faith." But was it for faith? The citizen's right to profess any religion is guaranteed under Article 52 of the Constitution of the USSR. So just what happened? Let us examine the sequence of events.

It appears that criminal proceedings were instituted against Vasiliy Grigor'yevich Troyan for theft and bribery. The fact is that he turned over the pages of the Bible with his right hand and proclaimed in a well-trained voice: "Thou shalt not steal!" and stretched out his left hand for... The impassive language of the record of evidence defines it thus: V. G. Troyan, chief of the repair and construction section [Remstroyuchastok] of the Dzhambul Tanning and Footwear Association, taking advantage of his official position, performed repair on the apartments of a number of persons, for which he received monetary compensation from them."

Troyan stubbornly denied his guilt in the court for a long time, pleading, he said, that he used the money for "production needs." However, no matter how Vasiliy Grigor'yevich maneuvered and twisted and turned, the facts which proved his criminal activity were incontrovertible. As it was brought out in the court, the "benefactor" received not just monetary compensation for his services. He took a tea service, for example, from Kh. Sultanova, a worker in the association's medical unit. And he did not refuse the 100 rubles offered to him, of course. When medical worker A. V. Prikhod'ko offered another bribe of 100 rubles, he did not hesitate to accept it. It was

already from force of habit. For a week, four of Troyan's subordinates laid tile during work hours in A. V. Prikhod'ko's bathroom and kitchen, not without compensation, of course. The material belongs to the state, it goes without saying.

Taking advantage of the absence of control and the connivance on the part of the association's managers, Troyan repaired apartments right and left, as they say. Mainly, of course, for those who put sizable "alms" in his open palm. "But what can we do?" the bribers now say with a helpless gesture. "We could not persuade Vasilii Grigor'yevich to perform repairs by any other means."

It is also characteristic that Troyan sent only members of the community [obshchina] such as the brothers Kholostov, A. Panktatts, and A. Gayer, for his "lefthanded" [black market], illegal operations. And although one would think he was confident that they would not let the cat out of the bag, for insurance, however (he measured others by himself), he "raised the price" ["nakidyval"] for them a little. The commission established that the amount of work performed by these four was, as a rule, overstated. According to the warrants signed by Troyan, they received two to three times more than they earned. The hand of he who gives will not be depleted, they say. Especially when it is usually dipped into the state's pocket, not its own.

I am sitting in front of the victim "for faith." He is a large man with a high forehead and clear blue eyes. Once in a while, unfortunately, they are covered with a belated tear when the discussion comes to the more pathetic, heartbreaking [dusheshchipatel'nyye] moments of his biography. He is far from young: pension age will catch up to Vasilii Grigor'yevich in the not too distant future. What can you say -- it's a sad ending. One that's regrettable and natural. Soldier [voitel'] of the church V. G. Troyan forgot a most wise saying in the Bible: think about the results in all matters.

Now he sentimentally recalls the past. A difficult childhood. The state helped Vasilii Grigor'yevich and his younger brothers and sisters to stand on their feet. He completed schools, then acquired a trade. He served in the army, and was demobilized with the rank of captain. But later... It is difficult to establish what kind of troubles at work and emotional changes had an effect on him. The fact is that about 20 years ago, the chief of the construction section of the Dzhambul tannery combine (now the former chief) became a preacher.

The majority of the believers in our country are people who generally prove themselves by deed in our society. However, it is a small flock that has no black sheep, as they say. And among them are those who, by taking refuge in religion, attempt to carry on illegal activities. The state punishes them, but by no means for religious convictions, but, I emphasize, for violating the procedures established in Soviet society. This happened with V. G. royan.

I admit the thought that those who telephoned me are sincerely deluded persons who were convinced that their coreligionist was really suffering for his faith. After all, they knew him only through his preachings, through God-pleasing discussions. Not everyone is able to discern behind the "holy" eyes and speeches, the second mask, the mask of a criminal who only takes refuge in the postulates of the church for his own vile purposes. A great man has said: when a person is deluded, anyone can see this; when he is deceiving, not everyone notices.

It appears that the sentence of the court ruled out any other interpretation of the story told here.

8936

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NATIONAL

STRICTER OBSERVATION OF SOVIET LAW ON RELIGION URGED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 20, Oct 82 pp 10-12

[Article by N. Belyk, head of the legal department of the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers: "Strictly Observe Legislation on Religious Cults"]

[Text] Article 52 of the USSR Constitution proclaims: "Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience, i. e., the right to profess any religion or to profess none, to perform religious worship or to conduct atheistic propaganda. The incitement of hostility and hatred in connection with religious beliefs is prohibited.

In the USSR the church is separate from the state, and the school is separate from the church." For the first time in constitutional practice, this article reflects most fully the Marxist-Leninist principles of freedom of conscience. The interests of all Soviet citizens, believers and nonbelievers, found reflection in it. It develops basic Leninist principles of the attitude of the state to religion, the church, believing and irreligious citizens, and to questions of the freedom of conscience. The provision of the USSR Constitution concerning the prohibition of the incitement of hostility and hatred in connection with religious beliefs guarantees the inadmissibility of the use of religion for anti-social purposes and the kindling of hostility between believers and atheists, as well as between adherents of different religions.

Guarantees of freedom of conscience are contained not only in Article 52, but also in other articles of the USSR Constitution. Thus, in Article 34, for example, the equality of USSR citizens before the law regardless of attitude to religion is stipulated.

The essence of the Marxist-Leninist conception of freedom of conscience that is expressed in the Soviet Constitution lies in the right of citizens to profess any religion and to perform religious worship; not to profess any religion and to conduct atheistic propaganda; in the equality of the rights of citizens independent of their attitude to religion; in the equality of all religions before the law; the absence of any kind of compulsion in the attitude to religion or lack of profession of religion; the inadmissibility of the use of religion for the harm of society and the state or individual citizens; the non-interference of the state in the internal affairs of the church; the non-interference of the church in the affairs of the state.

These principles govern the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies which exercise control over the observation of the legislation on religious cults; the law enforcement organs in the examination of complaints and applications received by them, which have to do with the activity of religious organizations, or in the conduct of criminal and civil cases that arise in connection with violations of the law on religious cults.

The basic normative act in the RSFSR which sets forth the legal provisions defining the rights and duties of citizens who believe in a religion, as well as their religious associations, the procedure for the formation and registration of these associations, the assignation to them of prayer-houses and religious property for their use, is the decree of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars of 8 April 1929 "on Religious Associations" with changes and additions introduced by the Decree RSFSR Supreme Soviet of 23 June 1975 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1975, No 27, Article 572).

The legislation on religious cults establishes two types of religious associations: Religious societies and groups of believers. Moreover, a citizen may be a member of only one religious-worship association (a society or group). Article 3 of the decree of the VTsIK and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars mentioned above states that a religious society is a local association of religious citizens, who have attained the age of 18, of one and the same cult, denomination, orientation or doctrine, numbering no less than 20 people, uniting for the joint satisfaction of their religious needs. Religious citizens who because of their small number are unable to form a religious society are granted the right to form a group of believers.

Religious associations (both the society and the group) may proceed with their activity only after the adoption of a decision concerning their registration by the Council on Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. Applications for registration are given to the executive committee of the rayon, city, or city rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, which--together with its conclusion, sends them according to affiliation.

The registration of religious associations promotes the fuller utilization of the legal, material and other guarantees of freedom of conscience by believers. In particular, believers who have registered their religious association are given the possibility: To obtain free use of a prayer house and religious property; to hold religious rites and ceremonies; to conduct prayer meetings; to hire or elect ministers of religious worship; to collect voluntary contributions in the prayer houses from the members of a given religious association for purposes related to the maintenance of the prayer house, religious property, the support of executive organs; to obtain church-plates, objects used in religious worship, means of transportation; to lease, buy and erect buildings for their needs; to conclude agreements with respect to the control and use of religious property; to open bank accounts in local branches of the State Bank; to use their names on seals, stamps and forms; and to conduct meetings for the purpose of solving organizational questions.

It must be kept in mind that religious associations may be established by believers solely for the purpose of jointly satisfying their religious needs. In

this connection religious associations do not have the right: To establish mutual aid funds, cooperative and production associations, and in general to use the property at their disposal for any other purposes than the satisfaction of religious needs; to provide material support for their members; to organize both special prayer meetings for children, young people and women, and also general Bible, literary, needlecraft, work, religious study and other such meetings, groups, circles and sections, as well as to organize excursions and to build playgrounds for children, to open libraries and reading-rooms, to organize sanatoria and medical aid; to keep literature in the prayer-house besides what is necessary for worship of a given religion. These prohibitions relate to activity which has nothing in common with the satisfaction of the religious needs of believers and create additional legal guarantees for the defense of the human dignity of citizens worshipping one or another religious belief, their civil rights and liberties from any encroachments, including from individual dishonest members, executive organs and ministers of religious worship.

Soviet legislation on religious cults indicates the bases for the removal of religious associations from registration: The violation of legislation on religious cults by religious associations or the disintegration of the association itself.

The decision concerning the removal of a religious association from registration and the closing of prayer-houses is taken by the Council on Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers upon representation of the local organs of power. In the RSFSR submittals for removal from registration are made by the rayon (city) executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies to the executive committees of the kray and oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, which, together with their conclusions, send them to the Council on Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The state does not interfere in the inner church and canonical activity of religious associations. At the present time, religious orientations, currents and doctrines in the Soviet Union number more than 30. Spiritual educational institutions of all basic religions are freely operating: Orthodoxy, Islam, the Catholic Church, the Judaic religion, Protestant dogmas, and others. Monasteries are operating. Religious centers publish worship literature, journals and church calendars.

Religion is freely propagated in functioning temples and prayer-houses. The laws of the Soviet Union permit the teaching of religion to children only on a private basis, i. e., in the family by the parents and only to their own children. The attendance of churches and prayer-houses by children with their parents is not prohibited, but the participation of minors in religious rites and ceremonies is not allowed.

Soviet society, which consists in overwhelming majority of people with an atheistic world view, is naturally interested in the proper education of the rising generation. The Leninist Decree on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church states that the propagation of religious beliefs in all state and public, as well as private, educational institutions, where general education subjects are taught, is not permitted. The deprivation of church organizations of that right opened up broad possibilities for educating the rising generation in the spirit of a scientific world view.

Of great significance in the strengthening of socialist legality in the sphere of social relations having to do with the realization of freedom of conscience is state and public control over the observance of the laws on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church. The control must guarantee the reliable preservation of the constitutional rights of citizens from any manifestations of arbitrariness, including from officials, as well as the strict observance of Soviet laws and public order by believers, their religious organizations and the clergy.

Control over the observance of the legislation on religious cults, in conformity with the provisions on the local Soviets of People's Deputies adopted in the RSFSR and in all other union republics, is entrusted to the rayon, city, city rayon, as well as to the rural and settlement Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees. It is implemented both directly by the Soviets and their executive committees and through the appropriate divisions. The division of municipal services and non-residential buildings, for example, to keep an account of all prayer-houses, both those which are operating and those which are empty, and to keep track of their technical state. The finance divisions see to the correctness of the imposition of taxes on the people working in religious organizations. The work of these divisions at the present time acquires special significance in connection with the advantages in terms of the imposition of taxes established for those working in religious organizations on a hired basis and for the clergy. The divisions of internal affairs must see to the observance of public order during the time of religious holidays. The divisions of culture are responsible for the accounting and the preservation of prayer-houses and religious property which has historical and artistic value.

The executive committees of the local Soviets secure the timely registration of religious organizations and see to it that they act in conformity with the law. In the executive committees of city and district Soviets of People's Deputies (if necessary, of rural settlement Soviets as well), commissions are established for exercising control over the observance of the legislation on religious cults, the composition of which includes deputies of the local Soviets, representatives of public organizations and work collectives. These commissions have the right to check on the activity of religious associations and the ministers of a cult with respect to their observance of the legislation on religious cults, as well as the correctness of the application and observance of the legislation on religion by the local organizations and responsible officials, and to submit to the executive committee their proposals concerning the elimination of the violations ascertained by them with respect to the legislation on religious cults and to institute proceedings against violators.

Practice shows that the overwhelming majority of believers and ministers of religious cults observe the legislation on religious cults. This, undoubtedly, is promoted by the explanatory work which is conducted by the workers of the executive committees of the local Soviets, the organs of justice, and the public.

The violation of the legislation on religious cults is punished as a crime. In conformity with Article 142 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, the violation of laws on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church

is punished by corrective labor for a term of up to one year or a fine of up to 50 rubles. The same acts committed by a person previously convicted for the violation of the laws on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church, as well as organizational activity directed toward the commission of such acts, are punished by the deprivation of freedom for a term of up to three years.

In connection with questions that have arisen in the practice of applying Article 142 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in a decree of 18 March 1966, explained that the following acts constitute a violation of the laws on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church, entailing criminal responsibility in accordance with Article 142 of the Criminal Code: Compulsory collection of contributions and taxes for the benefit of religious organizations and the ministers of a cult; the preparation for mass distribution or the mass distribution of appeals, letters, leaflets and other documents calling for the non-observance of the legislation on religious cults; the carrying out of fraudulent actions aiming at the arousal of religious superstitions in the masses of the population; the organization and propagation of religious meetings, processions and other religious ceremonies which violate public order; the organization and systematic conduct of work with respect to the religious training of minors in violation of the rules established by legislation; failure to accept citizens for work or into an educational institution, removal from work or expulsion from an educational institution, depriving citizens of advantages and privileges established by law, as well as any substantial limitations of the rights of citizens because of their attitude to religion.

Article 143 of the Criminal Code provides for punishment in the form of corrective labor for up to six months or public censure for the prevention of the execution of religious rites so long as they do not violate the public order and do not involve an encroachment on the rights of citizens. The RSFSR Criminal Code (Article 227) establishes the responsibility for the organization or the leadership of a group whose activity, conducted under the guise of the propagation of religious doctrines and the execution of religious rites, involves the infliction of harm to the health of citizens or other encroachments on the personality or the rights of citizens, or the incitement of citizens to refrain from public activity or the performance of civic duties, as well as the involvement of minors in this group. These acts are punished by the deprivation of freedom for a term of up to five years or exile for the same period with confiscation of property or without it.

The active participation in the activity of a group indicated in part 1, Article 227 of the Criminal Code, and likewise the systematic propaganda aimed at the commission of the acts indicated in it, are punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of up to three years or exile for the same length of time, or corrective labor for a period of up to one year.

The violation of the legislation on religious cults may also entail administrative responsibility. It is provided for by the Decree of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of 18 March 1966 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1966, No 12, Article 219).

Administrative responsibility is applied for violations of the legislation on religious cults expressed in the following acts: Failure on the part of the leaders of religious associations to register the associations with the organs of power; violation of the rules established by legislation with respect to the organization and propagation of religious meetings, processions and other ceremonies of a cult; organization and conduct of special meetings for children and young people by the ministers of a cult and the members of religious associations, as well as work, literary and other circles and groups.

For the acts mentioned above a penalty is stipulated which is imposed by the administrative commissions attached to the executive committees of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies.

For the violation of the legislation on religious cults disciplinary responsibility can also be applied to officials and other workers of the state apparatus who have permitted them in connection with the execution of their official duties. Violations may take the form of infringement of the rights of believers or ministers of a cult which are guaranteed by law, the unlawful interference in the canonical activities of religious associations, red tape in connection with the review of applications by believers for the registration of religious associations, other applications and complaints.

Measures of disciplinary punishment are taken by superordinated officials in conformity with the legislation on disciplinary responsibility.

It goes without saying that the measures of criminal and administrative influence on the violations of the legislation on religious cults must be judiciously combined with well-organized preventive educational work.

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NATIONAL

INCREASED TV VIEWING BY SOVIETS ANALYZED, DEFENDED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 4

[Interview with Leonid Gordon by Ye. Perchenok: "Television in Daily Life"]

[Text] According to sociological studies, today television occupies about half of all the time spent by people each day in cultural pursuits--about the same as that once taken by reading, cinema and theater together, and sometimes more. A Novosti correspondent talks with the well-know sociologist doctor of historical sciences Leonid Gordon, who is engaged in a study of time budgeting.

[Answer] Television entered the lives of Soviet people in the early Fifties. At that stage it had no serious impact on our everyday life: by 1960 about eight percent of families had television sets. Fifteen years later the blue screen was lighting up the overwhelming majority of apartments, and now we have in our country a true "television generation"--people who have been familiar with television since childhood. And whereas for earlier generations television has to some extent replaced other forms of culture less accessible, the television hour has now become for many a quite independent leisure activity.

[Question] Some scientists, particularly in the West, assert that television is squeezing out other forms of leisure, while books and reading in general have had their day. What is your opinion?

[Answer] In the opinions about television quite contradictory assessments can often be heard. Some think that it is a window on the world that was not available before--a main source of sociopolitical, scientific, artistic and general cultural information. But look what the poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko says so categorically in one of his verses: "Television will ring out a universal, terrible judgement for what it is doing..." I think that as so often happens, the truth lies somewhere in the middle.

Studies show that the time spent watching television is increasing in general more rapidly than the time spent, for example, on reading. However, before we pass judgement on this, it should be understood that television and books are two inherently different "instruments of culture." And the nub of it is not to compare or contrast them but to raise the standards of each of them.

To the point, our television itself does much for reading propaganda. The literary work "adapted" for television often provides the stimulus needed to turn to the original and motivates independent spiritual work with books.

In general it should be noted that in our society the time spent reading has already reached its rational normativ (in the opinion of scientists this is about five to six hours each week for the main mass of the adult population), and 95-97 percent of adults regularly read books or periodicals. Of these, more than one-third are simultaneously both readers and television viewers.

[Question] One of our recent articles contained the following figures: "In round figures, men spend 15 hours a week watching television at home while women spend about 10 hours, that is, about 60 percent of all time spent on cultural leisure." Is this not a lot of time to waste on "watching TV"?

[Answer] In itself television is no better or worse than any other source of knowledge, information of relaxation. But if we look at the problem more broadly, then within the structure of free time television's first place does have its minuses.

After many hours of, as you say, watching TV, there is a tendency to become a TV addict, when a person watches "everything there is" not because he is interested in any particular program but because he is simply accustomed to spend time watching television. This impoverishes him, and interferes with other valuable forms of cultural life: visiting the theaters, museums, exhibitions and so forth. So that people who become used to watching the world only through the eyes of the television camera run the risk of missing other important things.

Moreover, sooner or later the person who does not himself take the trouble to seek out direct contacts with reality assumes the viewpoint of the information he sees on the screen and replaces it for his own viewpoints and opinions. It is not by chance that people with a higher level of education as a rule are distinguished by quite a different kind of "television behavior."

[Question] Does this mean that it is necessary to "persuade" a section of the population to spend less time watching television?

[Answer] But this would not mean that they would go out more often to, say, a museum. I think that it would be more correct not to call for ingrained habits to be broken but to help in the correct organization of leisure time.

[Question] How can this be done. In the words of the old Russian proverb we might say that in this case television "is sawing off the bough we are sitting on"

[Answer] On the contrary. The absence of any extraordinary "expansion" of television in our country is by no means happenstance: television provides its greatest social effect when it is combined in sensible proportions with other forms of cultural life.

NATIONAL

RUSSIAN NATIONALIST PAINTER GLAZUNOV OUTLINES HIS PHILOSOPHY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 52, 24 Dec 82 p 16

[Interview with Il'ya Glazunov; date and place not given]

[Text] The recently started section in LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA -- "I Breathe and Live by This" -- proposes articles by writers from different generations, which share with the readers their secret thoughts about the times, themselves and literature -- the main work of their life. The poets S. Kunyayev and V. Korotayev have already appeared under this headline. However, there is also something for the representatives of our native art to tell the newspaper readers about literature, ways to understand the motherland and the place of the artist in our life.

Today, LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA is publishing a conversation with the well known artist Il'ya Glazunov.

[Question] He lives indefatigably, passionately and inspiredly. There is not enough time: His work day usually ends after midnight, and he is already on his feet early in the morning. I noticed one detail in his usual working condition -- a suit and tie: He is now standing near the easel, but they expect him in the ministry's reception room in an hour. A minor detail, a stroke; however, the prosaicness of his work and of his activity is set off by this. It is worthwhile to loiter in a conversation with him for only a second or to move to the side of the specific work as if following the sacramental phrase: "There is no time, closer to the work!". His house is open to everyone: I have made the acquaintance of artists, diplomats, well-known medical men and expert restorers here. They do not come here for idle chatter. They all have business with the master of the house, and he has business with all of them.

Il'ya Sergeyevich Glazunov, a people's artist of the USSR, professor and museum director, always is searching, moving and working. His plans and ideas are over powering. There are many of them, but if even one in a hundred is realized -- that means that 100 of his thoughts were not in vain.

A beautiful edition of the book "Zadonshchika" with illustrations by him has just been published. He worked five years on it. A set of postcards entitled "Aleksandr Blok illustrated by N. Glazunov" is being sold on newstands and in book stores. It is said in the foreword that they were done with a deep understanding of the essence of Blok's creativity and that they correspond to the poetic mood of the poet. In order to carry out this work, it was necessary to have been born in Leningrad and to love the city of the great Russian poet. Once, he conceived the idea of organizing a portrait studio in order to transmit his experience to young people -- the first graduation will be next year. He was eager to create the design for the new USSR embassy building in Spain (in answer to an official invitation), and now its execution is taking place with the architect A. Polikarpov. The Odessa opera and ballet theater put on Khachaturyan's "Masquerade" -- I. Glazunov painted the scenery. The International Olympic Committee suggested that the artist paint a panel -- the history of the Olympic movement -- in its headquarters in Lausanne. It was not followed by a refusal. In addition, there are exhibitions, opening days, trips about the world, articles in the press about the most urgent problems in artistic life,....

Il'ya Glazunov is all this ... He lives and breathes by all this.

Controversies around his name have not died down for many years, from the first exhibition of his student work in Moscow in the Central House of Artistic Workers to one of his last works -- the creation of a monumental panel, which is devoted to the contribution of the Soviet Union's peoples to world civilization, for the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris. It was presented to UNESCO as a gift from the Soviet government.

[Answer] Il'ya Sergeyevich says: The most mysterious bond between people is realized through art. Art inspires confidence; the individual expects from it a reply to the questions: What has happened to him, the individual, in the past and what will tomorrow be? Malevich's black square cannot provide an answer to this question. This is why an individual reaches to an infant's smile on a canvas by Raphael or to the living warmth of a human body by Rubens. Rublev, Surikov and Brubel' will also help to answer these questions.

Since childhood, my favorite game has been vanka-vstanka [doll with weight attached to base causing it always to recover its standing position] -- the symbol of the Russian people's inflexibility and spiritual steadfastness. No matter what evil force encroaches upon them and no matter what whirlwinds of history blow over them, the appointed hour will come and the people will rise up again and again to the struggle and be victorious.

Thus, even an artist -- if he believes in his destiny and in his talent -- will overcome the obstacles which some circumstance or other of life has placed on his path. Those artists, whose inner vision and image require an agonizingly intense search for fulfillment, are close to me.

Like many artists, I have travelled a difficult path in art. Meanwhile, I have proven only one thing throughout my creative life -- my modest participa-

tion in the art of Russia. I am proud that they call me a Russian artist. The recognition of hundreds and thousands of my fellow countrymen -- workers, scientists, students ..., has been the highest court and support for me during difficult moments of meditation and lack of faith. I take this recognition only because of my sincere motives to be a singer of Russia, the homeland, in its centuries-old existence.

When I speak about Russia, I have in mind today's actual life and the historical perspective which warms with its heat and points the road from yesterday to tomorrow. No matter where I have travelled, I am aware in every part of Russia of the basis of its historical existence -- its ancient temples, fortresses, graveyards, and its memorials. They have formed my world outlook and my views on Russia's past and its future.

When talking about the past, I understand that it is expressed in art through a modern perception. The present is the inner truth of life. The life of the people's spirit is always eternal. The main thing is whether the artist answers the questions which time poses and how he answers them. That, which the author wishes to say, and the spiritual values, on which he conducts a dialogue with the viewer, are important.

[Question] ... A Bach melody is sounding in Glazunov's studio in Kalashnyy Lane in the center of Moscow. It seems to me that I am in a museum: Icons, pictures, ancient books, antique utensils....

The artist has just returned from Leningrad where he had travelled for a meeting with the Hermitage. He wandered about its halls; he wandered alone (he considers that the impression of the masterpieces can only be fully savored in solitude).

[Answer] To be in the Hermitage is -- for me -- a holiday. A holiday and work. My spirit works. Part of my inner "I" seemingly flies and merges with the designs of the great masters. Here, in the Hermitage, I experience the entire spectrum of human emotions and feelings: From compassion and tears to ecstatic delight, from bright envy to tender emotion. I continue to learn in the Hermitage since the creativity of the masters of the past are an eternal study for us, their descendents. No matter who we are and no matter what titles and awards we have been given.

[Question] Il'ya Sergeyevich, the Hermitage is probably also close to you because you are a Leningrader, and everything that is connected with this great city is dear to you?

[Answer] You know, that is so and it is not quite so. You see, there are also beautiful museums in Moscow, but I think that the Hermitage is unique; it is a true oasis of all the world's culture and the treasury of civilization.

Yes, I am a Leningrader. My childhood was spent here, and I still remember the cabbies on the bridge spans; I remember the first days of the war and the tossed-about snow which was black from explosions -- blockaded Leningrad from which I was taken to the remote Novgorod village of Greblo.

[Question] And there you saw another Russia, the peasant's Russia, rural Russia which later entered your pictures

[Answer] Yes, Russia has many faces and if fate had not brought me there, the world of the Russian village would not have been revealed to me because, like all urban little boys, I travelled in the summer only to a dacha. Falling into the arms of the Russian spaces after the city on the Neva was a contrast for me. Everything struck me: The green pine forest, the dark forest on the bank of Lake Velikiy. I travelled four kilometers to school over the ice of the frozen lake, and Russian nature was revealed to me like a book: The untouched surface of the snow which was written on by the tracks of the animals and birds which had crossed it during the night; the enormous red sunrises; and the disturbing sunsets. I loved the silver huts with the simple carvings on the windows, the recreation and reading rooms with the darkened icons, the work in the field next to the simple peasants, their northern chastushkas [two-or four-line folk verses, usually humorous and topical, sung in a lively manner], the old songs Later on, all this became the subject of Russia.

[Question] It is known that they once asked Alekandr Blok to read verses about Russia

[Answer] And he answered that all his verses were about Russia. Of course, it is possible to argue or agree with Blok; however, when they ask me about the subject of Russia in my creative works, I always become flustered since my entire life and the entire substance of my existence as an artist and individual have been connected with the enormous and limitless world of knowing Russia. When I speak about Russia, I speak first of all about its spiritual principle, about the fate of those artists who were able to thrive and create only within its limits, about the mysteriousness of this country, about its historical destiny, and about its steadfastness in times of trials. The depth of Pushkin's harmonious emotions, Lermontov's tragic perception of the world, Tyutchev's kind and lyrical thoughtful mood, and the pensive strivings of the early Blok are dear to me. All of the Great Russian national culture is dear to me.

[Question] One of I. S. Glazunov's books is called "Pisatel' i khudozhnik" [The Writer and the Artist]. It was created jointly with Vladimir Soloukhin and gathered together Il'ya Glazunov's illustrations for the works of classical Russian literary writers -- Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov, Mel'nikov-Pecherskiy, Leskov, Ostrovskiy, Blok This listing can be continued. The artist's works, which illustrate Russian classics, not only add to the treatment of this or that work but also have an almost independent importance. V. Soloukhin writes: "Glazunov has no illustrations for Jules Verne or Merimee or Byron regardless of the worthwhile material? He never undertook it not because of a disregard for the high art of the writers but because they did not contribute to revealing the artist's own main subject; he did not undertake it simply because he did not need them in a creative confession".

Il'ya Sergeyevich, if it were possible to combine all your work devoted to Russian classical literature, one would obtain a distinctive encyclopedia of Russian life and of national character. However, which pages in this encyclopedia are closest to you? Which of the writers is closest of all to you in spirit and in embodying Russian life and words?

[Answer] Of course, Dostoyevskiy! He is my favorite writer and philosopher. To say this, however, means almost to say nothing. Everything that is great and contradictory, which was created by Dostoyevskiy, stands by itself in all the world's literature and in the world's philosophy. He is unique in the history of human civilization. Life for him is a struggle between good and evil. However, this is not enough -- he checked his philosophical idea, which was expressed in his works, in the single combat of this idea against human conscience. For example, Raskol'nikov The problem of conscience is, in my opinion, the main thing which distinguishes Dostoyevskiy from many writers and philosophers. Dostoyevskiy's native element is the gloomy and contrasting atmosphere of spiritual enthusiasm.

Dostoyevskiy is also close to me because I was born and raised in the very same blocks which were described by Dostoyevskiy. Where his heroes lived, suffered, fought, and perished. I sense in his descriptions of Petersburg the city which existed when he did. I have walked many times about all the quarters which the writer photographed, without counting how many times I have walked along the streets and, perhaps, the same routes that he did. Dostoyevskiy is an inexhaustible subject for me just as for the artist.

[Question] Il'ya Glazunov is an artist with a wide range. He sharply -- almost physically -- senses the rapidly flowing present and penetrates deeply into the strata of the centuries. He sees in his contemporaries -- the builders of BAM [the Baykal-Amur Trunkline] or the Nurekskaya GES [Hydro-electric Power Station] features, which have been introduced from grandfathers and great grandfathers; and stern and strict faces, in whose features one can divine the determination of the fighting men of the Great Patriotic War, look at us from his canvases devoted to the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kulikovo. Glazunov is one of the most well-known modern artists in the world. Nevertheless, I asked him:

Extremely contradictory evaluations are expressed about your works: Some see in you a great Russian artist with his own subject, his own projection on the world, and his own spiritual principles. Others move away from your canvases in disappointment, still others stand in front of them in doubt. What disturbs you more: the acceptance or non-acceptance of that which you have done in art?

[Answer] I do not want to be straightforward and to answer this question simply. I will only say that more than a quarter of a century has already passed from the time when my first exhibition was arranged in Moscow and since the time when I received my first large award -- the "Grand Prize"-- during an international competition of young artists in Prague. I have devoted this quarter of a century of my life to art, to affirming the ideals of good and the national ideals of Russian history in it, and to knowing the nature of the Russian person.

NATIONAL

EXTRA PAY AND BENEFITS FOR LIVESTOCK WORKERS

Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 68-70

[Article, published under the heading "Information Section," by V. Chupeyev, sector chief, Agriculture Department, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems: "New Legislation: Benefits for Livestock Workers"]

[Text] The USSR Food Program, ratified by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, places emphasis on increasing livestock products output. It specifies ambitious targets pertaining to production of meat, eggs, milk, and dairy products.

Achievement of these targets is to be based on consistently implemented measures which ensure growth and preservation of herds, universal adoption of intensive methods of animal husbandry, and a substantial increase in productivity for all categories of livestock and poultry. Much here depends on speeding up construction of new and renovation of existing livestock units and conversion of animal husbandry to an industrial foundation.

A decisive role in increasing production of meat, eggs, milk, and dairy products is to be played by livestock workers. Successful accomplishment of the assigned tasks depends first and foremost on how well farms are staffed by livestock worker cadres and on their level of qualifications.

We shall recall that in 1968 the titles "Master of Animal Husbandry," first and second class, were established for workers, with payment of additional wages in the amount of 20 and 10 percent respectively. This provided livestock workers with incentive to raise their level of qualifications, and consequently promoted an increase in their labor productivity. The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum ratified the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and All-Union Central Trade Union Council decree entitled "On Additional Measures to Keep on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and at Other Agricultural Enterprises Workers Employed in Animal Husbandry." This decree established for livestock workers an additional wage amount for length of continuous employment at the same farm.

Such an additional wage payment had previously been adopted for tractor drivers and farm machinery operators, which greatly helped keep them on the job at agricultural enterprises. Now the procedure and terms of payment of a

supplementary wage amount for length of continuous service as specified for tractor drivers and farm machinery operators have been extended to livestock workers. This can be conveniently shown in the form of a table.

Additional Wage Payment for Length of Continuous Employment, As a Percentage of Annual Earnings

For Continuous Employment on Given Farm	In Siberia, the Far East, Virgin Land Areas of Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga	In Other Areas
From 2 to 5 years	12	8
From 5 to 10 years	15	10
From 10 to 15 years	20	13
More than 15 years	25	16

Upon completion of the third year of employment, the additional wage amount shall be figured on the earnings in that (third) year.

As practical experience has shown, a supplementary wage payment alone, without improving working conditions, cultural facilities and services, provision of housing for workers and their families, and children's establishments does not produce substantial effect. It is therefore necessary that each farm plan and execute all these measures, which are essential for intensive development of animal husbandry and for agricultural production as a whole.

Length of employment giving entitlement to the additional wage amount shall include all time of previous employment (up to 1 January 1983) as a livestock worker, regardless of whether animal husbandry employment was continuous. Subsequently (from 1 January 1983) interruption in employment as a livestock worker shall break the term of continuous employment giving entitlement to an additional wage amount. (The manner and procedure of figuring length of employment giving entitlement to additional pay is specified in detail by a separate statute).

In addition to an additional amount added to the pay, this decree, the manner and procedure of giving additional paid vacation as specified for tractor drivers and farm machinery operators shall extend to livestock workers.

Two types of vacation time are involved. In 1965 additional vacation time was established in connection with the special working conditions of tractor drivers and farm machinery operators. This additional vacation time totals 6 days.

In 1971 additional annual paid vacation was established for tractor drivers and farm machinery operators, determined by length of continuous employment on a given farm, in the following amounts: in northern localities of the European part of the country, Siberia, the Far East, the virgin land areas of Kazakhstan, the Urals, and the Volga -- for continuous employment of more than 3 years -- two working days for each additional year, but not more than six working days; in all other areas, with continuous term of employment of more than 3 years -- one working day for each additional year, but not more than six working days. Now this additional vacation time shall also be extended to livestock workers.

This additional vacation time shall be added to the base 12 days. Thus total length of livestock worker vacation time may be as much as 24 days.

The period of employment beginning on 1 January 1981 shall count toward length of continuous employment giving entitlement to additional vacation time for continuous length of employment for livestock workers.

The above indicated additional wage amounts for continuous length of employment and additional vacation time for livestock workers shall become effective as follows: in Siberia, the Far East, Urals, the Non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR, and in the Central-Chernozem area of the RSFSR, effective 1 January 1983; in other areas of the RSFSR, in the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, and Estonian SSR, effective 1 January 1984; in the remaining areas of the country -- effective 1 January 1985.

It is recommended that kolkhozes employ these same measures (specified by the above indicated CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and All-Union Central Trade Union Council decree) to keep people working in animal husbandry.

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NATIONAL

STATUS OF UNION REPUBLICS UNDER 1936, 1977 CONSTITUTIONS CONTRASTED

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 82 (signed to press 13 Oct 82)
pp 3-14

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor E. V. Tadevosyan, the Chair of Scientific Communism of Moscow State Institute of International Relations: "The Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Union National State"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in italics in source]

[Excerpt] In the process of building communism the role of the united, international efforts of all the peoples of our country, all the union republics in the accomplishment of all-union tasks naturally increases. Under these conditions the role and importance of unified centralized leadership on the part of the organs of the union state system in the most important, decisive spheres and issues of the life of society increase even more. It is not by chance, therefore, that the strengthening of the union principles of our multinational state also found its concrete and comprehensive expression in the competence of union organs.

The fact that in conformity with the internal and international conditions of development and the tasks of the Soviet multinational state at the present stage the new USSR Constitution specifies more extensively the rights of the USSR and strengthens the unified centralized leadership in issues of all-union importance, attracts attention. This found reflection in the fact that in specifying the competences of the USSR the 1977 USSR Constitution repeatedly and quite specifically stresses the need for the assurance of unity, continuity in the settlement of questions of all-union importance (Article 73, Paragraphs 3-7, 10). At the same time in it it is also a question of the extension of the competence of the USSR in the settlement of these questions.

First, the 1977 USSR Constitution includes in this respect a number of new provisions as compared with the 1936 Constitution. Paragraph 3 of Article 73, which states that "the establishment of the general principles of the organization and activity of republic and local organs of state power and government..." belongs to the jurisdiction of the USSR, can serve as an example here.

Second, new areas of regulation, about which nothing was said in the preceding Constitution, have been included in the sphere of jurisdiction of the USSR. Thus, in Paragraph 5 of Article 73 it is a question, in particular, of the determination of "the basic directions of scientific and technical progress and general measures on the efficient use and protection of natural resources...." It is clear that all

this is connected with the present level of development of our country, when these areas and their regulation have acquired especially great and topical importance.

Third, it is necessary to bear in mind that many provisions of Article 73 of the 1977 USSR Constitution, which have one analogue or another in Article 14 of the 1936 USSR Constitution, were formulated in a broader, more generalized form and have a more encompassing content. For example, whereas in the 1936 USSR Constitution a number of specific areas, in which the promulgation of all-union fundamentals of legislation was envisaged, were enumerated, in the new USSR Constitution the competences of the USSR are specified more broadly and the promulgation of such fundamentals is not limited to individual areas. In this connection Paragraph 4 of Article 73 of the Constitution states: "The assurance of the unity of legislative regulation on the entire territory of the USSR, the establishment of the fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and the union republics." It is also possible to cite broader formulas, which specify the rights of the USSR in the area of the management of the economy, foreign policy and foreign economic activity and others.

Fourth, the 1977 USSR Constitution does not limit the subjects of the jurisdiction of the USSR only to what is listed in Paragraphs 1-11 of Article 73. It contains, in contrast to the 1936 Constitution, the direct indication that "the settlement of other questions of all-union importance" is also included in the jurisdiction of the USSR (Article 73, Paragraph 12).

Fifth, some questions have been excluded from the competence of the union republics and their highest organs of state power. Thus, in the preceding USSR Constitution in Article 18-b it was stated: "Each union republic has its own republic military formations." The 1977 USSR Constitution eliminated this paragraph, having sanctioned the situation which has actually formed today, when such formations are nonexistent in the union republics.

At the same time the USSR Constitution leaves extensive freedom for the active and enterprising activity of the organs of state power and government of the union republics. Thus, for example, the USSR Constitution establishes that the organs of the USSR manage the sectors of the national economy, associations and enterprises of union subordination directly and to the full extent, while with respect to the sectors of union republic subordination they carry out only general management. In the Law on the USSR Council of Ministers, which was adopted on the basis of the new USSR Constitution, it is also stated that the USSR Council of Ministers within the limits of its powers "carries out the management of the sectors of union subordination and the general management of the sectors of union republic subordination" (PRAVDA, 6 July 1978).

While ensuring the unity of legislative regulation on the entire territory of the country, the organs of the USSR limit their competence to the establishment of only the FUNDAMENTALS of the legislation of the USSR and the union republics. In the USSR Constitution it is a question, as was already noted above, of the establishment by the USSR only of the GENERAL principles of the organization and activity of the republic and local organs of state power and government, of the specification of the BASIC directions of scientific and technical progress and GENERAL measures on the efficient use and protection of natural resources and so on, which not only does not exclude, but directly presumes the promulgation of republic codes or other acts and the independent implementation of the corresponding measures within the limits of the competence of the union republics.

All this eloquently attests that the Leninist principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism, which directly ensure the careful consideration and fundamental combination of the international and the national, received consistent embodiment and creative development in the new USSR Constitution. V. I. Lenin wrote that "unity in the main thing, in the fundamental thing, in the essential thing is not violated, but is ensured by the DIVERSITY in details, in local features, in the methods of the APPROACH to the matter, in the MEANS of exercising control..." (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 35 p 203).

Back during the first years of Soviet power V. I. Lenin convincingly showed that under the conditions of the Soviet multinational state both federation and autonomy not only are not opposed to the principle of democratic centralism, but are also in complete accord with it and serve its realization. Thus, in March 1918 V. I. Lenin wrote that under the conditions of the Soviet system not only autonomy, but "even federation, if it is implemented within reasonable limits from an economic point of view, if it is based on serious national differences, which create the real need for some state exclusiveness--even federation is not in the least opposed to democratic centralism" (ibid., Vol 36, p 151), but, on the contrary, serves as the surest step toward the strongest unification of the different nationalities of Russia into a unified democratic centralized Soviet state. Lenin's principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism presume the fundamental combination of unified centralized all-union leadership with the development of republic and local initiative, with the diversity of forms, methods and means of progress toward the common goal--communism.

Subject to the specific conditions and tasks of the building of socialism and communism at each stage of the development of the Soviet multinational state the most rational specification of the rights and competence of the union state system and the national state system of the republics is achieved. Here with the development of the functions and the increase of the amount of activity of the Soviet multinational state the two-in-one process of the strengthening of centralization in matters, which are of all-union, international importance, and at the same time the broadening of the rights of the republics, which is dictated by life, both in the accomplishment of all-union tasks on their territory and in the solution of day-to-day, local and specifically national problems take place. Under the conditions of socialism these are two aspects of the single process of the realization, strengthening and development of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism in nation-state building, for centralism and democracy are united and indivisible.

The extension of their rights, which is scientifically sound and meets the interests, needs and potentials of both the entire multinational state and the individual republics, leads not to the weakening, but to the strengthening of the democratic centralism and international unity of the USSR, and this, in turn, serves as a guarantee of the strengthening of the sovereignty of each union republic and the development of its activeness, initiative and independence. Under the conditions of the Soviet multinational state the strengthening of the international, all-union principles of the state takes place not in the direction of the restriction of the sovereign rights of the national republics, but in inseparable connection and harmonious combination with the extension and consolidation of these rights and the strengthening of their guarantees. The union republic, it is stated in the USSR Constitution, is a sovereign Soviet Socialist Republic, which has been united with

the other Soviet republics into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Outside the jurisdiction of the USSR the union republic independently exercises state power on its territory.

The harmonious unity of the union state system and the national state system in the Soviet multinational state finds its expression in the fact that the creation and consolidation of the union state system were and remain the most important condition and primary guarantee of the successful development and all-round improvement of the national state system of the republics. In the consolidation of the unity and might of the USSR as a whole all the union republics see the main source of their flourishing and the strengthening of sovereignty. The sovereign rights of the union republics, it is stated in Article 81 of the USSR Constitution, are protected by the USSR. In turn, the national Soviet state system serves as an important factor of the strengthening of the social and international unity of the Soviet people, the consolidation of its union state system and the development of socialist democracy. The union republic, in accordance with the USSR Constitution (Article 77), promotes the exercise on its territory of the powers of the USSR and implements the decisions of the highest organs of state power and government of the USSR.

The new USSR Constitution not only protects and guarantees the sovereign rights of the union republics, but also broadens and strengthens even more their guarantees. This found its expression, first, in the fact that the right of legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet is granted to the union republics in the person of their highest organs of government (Article 113).

Second, the sanctioning in the Fundamental Law of the USSR of such a new constitutional right of the union republics as the right of their participation in the settlement by union organs of questions assigned to the jurisdiction of the USSR is of great importance. "The union republic," it is stated in Article 77 of the USSR Constitution, "participate in the settlement of questions, which are assigned to the jurisdiction of the USSR, in the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Government and other organs of the USSR." This right of the union republics is also guaranteed by the very structure and functioning of the all-union organs of state power and government. Thus, the bicameral structure of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which includes the equal Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities, ensures the reflection in the national economic plans, budget and other laws, which are adopted by it, of both the common interests of all the peoples of the country and the specific interests of the union republics.

Representatives of the union republics are members of the all-union organs. In all 15 deputy chairmen--one from each union republic--are elected to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Article 120). By tradition they are the chairmen of the presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the union republics. In accordance with their post the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics are also members of the Council of Ministers (Article 129), while the chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the union republics are members of the USSR Supreme Court (Article 153). It is impossible not to note that the established practice of sending the most important bills to the union republics for review also ensures their extensive participation in the drafting of all-union legislative acts.

Third, already at the final stage of the discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution it was deemed expedient to record more specifically in the USSR Constitution the powers of the union republics, which are called upon to ensure the harmonization and coordination of the work and the comprehensiveness of the development of enterprises and sociocultural institutions on a specific territory, regardless of their subordination. In conformity with this in the USSR Constitution it was recorded for the first time that the union republic ensures comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, promotes the exercise on this territory of the powers of the USSR and implements the decisions of the highest organs of state power and government of the USSR. With respect to questions which belong to its jurisdiction, "the union republic coordinates and monitors the activity of the enterprises, institutions and organizations of union subordination" (Article 77). This will unquestionably promote the further development of the economy and culture of the union republics, since the provisions of the USSR Constitution broaden the rights of the union republics, eliminate certain difficulties in the interrelations of republic organs with enterprises, institutions and organizations of union subordination and increase the role of the union republics in the assurance of the harmonious combination of the sectorial and territorial aspects of management and at the same time their responsibility for the further planned and proportionate development of the national economy.

Fourth, in accordance with Article 114, the union republics received the right to come to the USSR Supreme Soviet or the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a proposal on the submittal for national discussion of drafts of laws and other important questions of state life.

Fifth, the broadening of the rights of the union republics also finds expression in how the rights and competence of the USSR and its organs, the rights and competence of the union republics and their organs are specified in the USSR Constitution (Articles 73, 76, 121, 131, 137, 142 and others). While focusing the attention of the union organs on the settlement of the most important strategic questions and the direct control of the decisive spheres and issues of social life, the USSR Constitution affords the republics and local organs the opportunity to concentrate their activity on those problems, the specific solution of which is possible only with allowance made for national and local conditions and peculiarities.

Thus, by reflecting the steady converging of the nations, the USSR Constitution serves the further consolidation of the union principles of the multinational state and integrally combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism. In this the party sees a reliable shield both against displays of regionalism and national exclusiveness and against a disdainful attitude toward the specific interests of the nations and nationalities (See "O 60-y godovshchine obrazovaniya Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik. Postanovleniye TsK KPSS ot 19 fevr. 1982 g." [On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 19 February 1982], Moscow, 1982, p 15).

The outstanding achievements of the Soviet union multinational state do not mean that all the questions of its further development in our country have already been settled. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to many problems which require the keen attention of the party. The question of the more complete reflection of the internationalistic essence of the socialist state system in the forms

of the organization and functioning of the organs of the Soviet national state system, to which the 26th CPSU Congress devoted serious attention, is also among precisely such problems.

The importance and urgency of the solution of this problem under present conditions are dictated first of all by the fact that during the building of communism the international, interrepublic mobility of the population naturally increases. The composition of the population of the Soviet republics is multinational. In 1979 in 10 of the 15 union republics the representatives of the nonindigenous nationalities made up more than one-fourth of the total population of the given republic, including even more than one-half in two republics--the Kazakh and Kirghiz republics. As to the 20 autonomous republics, in the majority of them the nonindigenous population makes up more than half of the total population of the corresponding republic. The problem of the more complete and comprehensive consideration and guarantee of the specific interests and demands of citizens of the nonindigenous nationalities (including by the broadening of their representation in the party and state organs of the republics) under the conditions of the further development of national socialist democracy is connected with this. In this connection at the 26th CPSU Congress L. I. Brezhnev said: "The composition of the population of the Soviet republics is multinational. And it is natural that all the nations have the right to proper representation in their party and state organs. Of course, with the strict consideration of the business, ideological and moral qualities of each person.

"In recent years in a number of republics the number of citizens of the nonindigenous nationalities has increased considerably. They have their own specific demands in the area of language, culture and way of life. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, the kray and oblast party committees should investigate these questions more thoroughly and suggest in good time means of settling them" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, pp 56-57).

The Soviet national state system, as was already noted, is internationalistic in its essence; it expresses and defends the interests of the workers of all nationalities. Soviet democracy guarantees the extensive representation of the numerous nationalities in the highest and local organs of power and government. Thus, in the USSR Supreme Soviet there are representatives of 61 nationalities, in the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics--71 nationalities, in the local soviets of peoples deputies--more than 100 nationalities. It is significant that even the very small nationalities of our country have proper representation in the organs of power of different levels.

As a rule, the national composition of the party and state organs of the national republics reflects more or less adequately the national composition of their population. At the same time there have been cases when the necessary attention was not devoted locally to the assurance of the proper representation of the nonindigenous nationalities in the corresponding organs; the representation of some nonindigenous nationalities in these organs in individual cases was several times less than their proportion in the population of the republic.

The Leninist principle of the selection and promotion of personnel in accordance with their business, ideological and moral qualities is internationalistic for its most part and in its essence. But it would be incorrect to interpret it as the

rejection of any consideration of national features, including the national structure and national composition of the population. It is clear that the situation, in case of which the groundlessly sharp broadening of the representation of the indigenous nationalities to the detriment of the representation of the nonindigenous nationalities is permitted, cannot create the optimum conditions for the careful consideration and reflection of the specific demands of the nonindigenous nationalities in the area of language, culture and way of life.

The development and improvement of socialist democracy are the main direction of the further development of the Soviet state system, including the national state system. Mature socialism, it is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly demonstrates the indissoluble interrelationship of the flourishing and convergence of all the nations and nationalities of the country with the intensification of socialist democracy. From the experience of the USSR it has been proven: the more extensively socialist democracy is developed and the more democratic the life of the country is, the greater the strength of the mutual voluntary attraction of the workers of all the nations and nationalities is. This enabled the CPSU to develop and give concrete expression to the theses of Marxism-Leninism concerning the prospects and historical framework of the existence of the federative form of the nation-state system in the USSR, having drawn the general conclusion that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of the state unification of the Soviet nations and nationalities, which is intended for the entire historical period of the gradual development of the socialist state system into communist public self-government (see "O 60-y godovshchine obrazovaniya Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik," pp 15, 16).

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REGIONAL

M. IBRAGIMOV ON MULTINATIONAL NATURE OF LITERATURE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 50, 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the board of the Azerbaijan Writers Union: "Eternal Values"]

[Text] Literature is essentially a human, international phenomenon. Even in ancient times, when the life of nations was confined within the narrow framework of feudal-patriarchal restrictions, and trade, political, and cultural ties were difficult--even in those times, songs, legends, and tales, their images and plots, migrated from country to country, crossing mountains, oceans, trackless expanses.

The literary monuments created by different peoples have very much in common. They have reflected lofty feelings of love for labor and the truth, beauty and freedom, humanistic traditions. At the same time, coercion, the desire to dominate one's neighbors, to conquer foreign lands, and contempt for man have always been rejected by the folk epos and, later, by written literature.

Azerbaijan's folklore and classical literature, which have become a part of my life and my blood, are no exception. Confirming humanistic ideals, they have never compromised with the wielders of power, with cruel despotism. Like the epic heroes, writers have often sacrificed their life for the sake of their convictions. Nasimi, the great Azerbaijani poet who flourished in the late 14th and early 15th centuries, was subjected to horrible punishment--they flayed him alive--but he would not give up his lofty passion to teach people to live by the laws of reason, conscience, and justice.

I remember in my childhood (and my childhood occurred before the revolution) we were told: "The earth rests on the back of a bull." If we asked, "And what is the bull standing on?" they would answer, "That is God's secret; it is unfathomable. It is best to keep quiet. For such impudence they will cut your tongue out."

So a thinking man was a heretic, an enemy. In Azerbaijani folklore, as in its written literature, "heretical" themes found expression even during the bloody Middle Ages, when all free thought was eradicated by fire and the sword. The best artists of the past depicted the spiritual world of the man of their time, his bright ideals, and romantic dreams.

Soviet Azerbaijani literature continues and develops the classical traditions. During the years of Soviet power, under conditions of noble, lofty friendship of peoples, it has absorbed the life-giving juices of the national arts and powerful cultures of Russia, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, and other fraternal cultures.

Our spiritual ties have deep historical roots and glorious traditions.

The progressive people of Azerbaijan who lived in the first half of the 19th century--Mirza Shafi Vazekh, Ismail-bek Kutkashenskiy, Abbas-Kuli Bakikhanov--were drawn by a great spiritual thirst to the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Belinskiy, and Chernyshevskiy as to a source of light. Radishchev's well-known words to the effect that "truth is our highest deity, and if the Almighty should decide to change its form...our face would be turned away from Him," which reflect the democratic spirit of Russian literature, served as the vital credo of Mirza Fatali Akhundov, the great thinker and realistic writer of the 19th century. As in the case of the Kazakhs (Abay), the Georgians (Il'ya Chavchavadze), and the Armenians (Khachatur Abovyan), Akhundov subtly grasped the progressive significance of Russian revolutionary thinking and the creativity of the great masters of Russian realism.

They always serve as an inspiring example for Azerbaijani writers who came into literature in the 20th century. Nariman Narimanov, the outstanding revolutionary writer, translated the works of the Russian literary classics, including Gogol's famous comedy "Revizor," and himself performed the role of the town governor on the Azerbaijani stage. He also wrote the story "Bakhadur and Sona," which depicts with heartfelt warmth the friendship of two centuries-old neighbors, the Armenians and Azerbaijanis. The legacy of Maksim Gor'kiy is a school of mastery for us writers of Soviet Azerbaijan. Prose writers and poets, playwrights and critics of Azerbaijan constantly turn to his works, and find in them answers to urgent questions of literary creativity. I myself have more than once felt the force of Gor'kiy's artistic discoveries. While working on the novel "Nastupit den'" [Day Is Coming], and on the character of the revolutionary Fridun, I read and reread Gor'kiy's "Mother." This book was my best counsellor.

Our multi-national literature derives its lofty thoughts, noble sentiments, and brilliant images from the life of that magnificent multinational country known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The formation of the USSR is the greatest event in the history of the peoples of our fatherland and all mankind. And we could hardly judge the path we have traveled, the magnificence of our accomplishments, without casting at least a passing glance backward in history.

When I recall the past, which now seems so unreal and remote, it seems to me that I am leafing through a centuries-old chronicle, every page of which cries out woe, suffering, and despair! Before my eyes I seem to see the ramshackle hovels, barely standing on the ground, the steppes cracking from the heat and lack of water, the stinking swamps over which clouds of mosquitoes hover. I recall the bitter old songs of my people, the books of Azerbaijani

writers, seething with rage and sorrow--"The Tragedy of Fakhreddin," "Sobytiya v sele Danabash" [Events in the Village of Danabash], "Nevezhestvo" [Ignorance], "Kniga Stradaniy" [Book of Sufferings], whose titles alone speak for themselves.

Our contemporary literature is infused with the spirit of life affirmation. Its hero is the man of labor, the creator of new history. Having shattered the chains of oppression and poverty, having overcome entrenched prejudice, he has acquired a shining fate.

Some scientists claim that the name Azerbaijan comes from the word "azer," meaning fire or light. During the years of Soviet power, there has indeed been a striving, which has always been strong among our people--the striving toward the light. For light and fire are ancient symbols of freedom and happiness.

Azerbaijan today is a republic of advance industry, science, and culture, a fully electrified republic. We generate more than 15 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. Some 360 products made in the republic are exported to 80 countries of the world. Azerbaijan has an Academy of Sciences whose system includes dozens of major scientific-research centers. We have developed cadres of eminent geologists, chemists, physicists, physicians, astronomers, philosophers, philologists, historians, botanists, biologists, and agronomists. Their studies and discoveries have led to improved production, the creation of new technological processes, the raising of new fast-maturing varieties of cotton yielding millions in profits to the national economy, and the development of the social sciences.

Behind all of our accomplishments stand the people, their creative initiative, their questing thought. Naturally, as a writer I am most gratified by this factor--the birth of a new type of people of action, capable organizers, talented leaders who rely on accurate calculation, sound assessment of capabilities, and genuine professionalism.

These people are the flesh and blood of their nation; they are not satisfied with what has been done; having achieved their goals they do not have a sense of blissful complacency and tranquility. Their thoughts and dreams reach ever further, calling for the new.

Only the wretched of spirit and the cold of heart can live without dreams. Without dreams it is unthinkable, impossible, to advance. Our dream, the dream of the Soviet people, is a lofty one, a universal one, bringing happiness and well-being to the motherland, the people, and all of the workers.

Socialist society, illuminated by the lofty romanticism of the Revolution, is the cradle of such dreams, which are gradually becoming a reality before our very eyes.

Profoundly organic are the ties between literature and the pressing problems of social development. Many of our works in recent times are distinguished by their faithfulness to life, the acuity of their artistic thought, and the actuality of their content. In their creative efforts, Azerbaijan's writers

are striving to unite the universal-human and the national, the personal and the social, publicistic zeal with figurative expression, social-psychological analysis with philosophical generalization. One could name a number of worthy books in which the contemporary figure is etched with great artistic force. Consider Bayram Bayramov's novel "Kogda zakhodit solntse" [When the Sun Goes Down], which brilliantly depicts the difficult labor of livestock farmers; Nabi Khazri's poem "Faith," whose main heroine is the cotton farmer Farlan Musayeva; Guseyn Abbaszade's novel "Vodovorot" [Maelstrom], in which the writer explores the interrelations among people of very different social strata; and Suleyman Veliyev's documentary story "Good Sprouts," about the Guliyev dynasty.

Creative literary work is being done by Hero of Socialist Labor Suleyman Rustam, the talented prose writers, poets, and playwrights Ismail Shikhly, Bakhityar Vagabzade, Nariman Gasanzade, Anar, El'chin, Maksud and Rustam Ibragimbekov, Akram Aylisli, and many others who have published cycles of verses, stories, and plays which brilliantly express the patriotic and internationalist feelings of Soviet man and his steadfast and passionate striving for peace.

The upsurge of Azerbaijan's literature and the dedication of the overwhelming majority of its writers have unquestionably resulted from that great creative process which has been taking place in the republic since the start of the 1970s. In that period Azerbaijan has come to the forefront with regard to many indicators of social, economic and cultural life. Not surprisingly, its successes in the ninth and tenth five-year plans were rewarded by Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The works of writers of the fraternal republics evoke the lively interest of our readers and enjoy steady popularity. The same thing can be said of the attention of readers all over the Soviet Union to Azerbaijan's literature. This is attested by letters from readers from a variety of places in our country concerning the books of Heroes of Socialist Labor Rasul Rza and Suleyman Ragimov and prose writers and poets Mamed Ragim, Ali Beliyev, Il'yas Efendiyev, Mirvarid Dil'bazi, Sabir Azeri, Sabir Akhmedov, among others. These letters evince genuine interest in literary matters and the warmth of human hearts.

I have traveled to many cities and villages in the Soviet Union, from the Far North to the Pamirs. My brothers and sisters--Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Armenians, Georgians, and others--have greeted me, an emissary of the land of Azerbaijan, with deep respect, and have shared with me their bread and salt. I'll never forget these meetings and the good feelings they evoked in me.

Personal contacts with writers of our multinational country have always been of great importance to me. Such people as Fadeyev, Fedin, Marietta Shaginyan and Nairi Zar'yan, Irakliy and Grigol Abashidze, Sharaf Rashidov and Kamil' Yashen run together in my mind as a single image of writer and man--the fighter for the bright ideals of the future. As I write these lines I seem to see

the wonderful writers and my true friends Mikhail Dudin, Yuriy Zbanatskiy, Yemilian Bukov, Kaysyn Kuliyeu, David Kugul'tinov, Vardges Petrosyan, Karlo Kaladze, and others. Each meeting with them is not only a great joy but also spiritual enrichment, an infusion of new ideas, of new creative energy.

No matter what corner of the vast Soviet land any of us winds up in, everywhere he will find genuine, dedicated friends, he will feel at home everywhere. Does this not demonstrate the beauty and magnificence of the completely new historic and social community of people whose name is the Soviet people?

The significance of literary art is rising constantly. Today, when the cultural level of the Soviet people has risen immeasurably, this is especially evident.

Literature is essential to people. It inculcates goodness and nobility, a sense of the beautiful; it teaches truth and justice. Literature carries out its mission successfully only when its roots and its intentions are linked to the life of the people, to the era and its progressive motivating forces. Otherwise there can be no great art. This is the conclusion I am drawn to by my personal life and a half-century of creative experience.

Now, when all of our vibrant creative efforts everywhere are directed toward implementing the historic decisions of the party, we writers of Soviet Azerbaijan, like all our country's writers, are obliged to study life ever more deeply, in order to depict it in full-fledged artistic forms, bringing to the people the uplifting truth about themselves. Our great poet and my longtime friend Suleyman Rustam put it very well in his poem "Conversation with Mayakovskiy":

...And throw away a thousand lines,
For the sake of one filled with the vibrancy of life.
Heed your heart, it is an impartial judge.
Age will come to the poet,
 but his verse will never grow old,
If his words are stronger
 than cast steel,
If he can touch
 the soul of the people.

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NEW BOOK ON AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE REVIEWED

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 4

[Review by A. Alekperov and M. Kasunov, doctors of philological sciences, of untitled book on Azerbaijani language by Professor Z. Budagova, corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences; Izdatel'stvo "Elm", 1982]

[Text] The Azerbaijani language is one of the most developed of the Turkic ancient written [staropis'mennyye] literary languages in the USSR, which functions in all spheres of the republic's socioeconomic, sociopolitical and economic life. As a result of the triumph of the Leninist national policy and the successful implementation of cultural and linguistic construction, the modern Azerbaijani literary language has been immeasurably enriched in the entire scope of its functional styles. Each year more and more people strive to acquaint themselves with the modern Azerbaijani language, not only in our country, but abroad as well. And with the aim of meeting the broad public demand for an edition of a popular-scientific nature which would serve as a reliable handbook of the Azerbaijani language for the Russian reader in disseminating the successes and achievements of Soviet Azerbaijani linguistics, Izdatel'stvo "Elm" has published, during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a new book on the structure of the Azerbaijani language written by Professor Z. Budagova, corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences.

In the preface and at the beginning of the introduction, brief information is provided on the Azerbaijani language, its native speakers, and the rich literature created in this language.

In the introductory part, following a cursory historical digression which completes the division of the Azerbaijani language into historical periods, a classification by academician M. Shiraliyev is provided which divides the four groups of territorial dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. Further on, the most important aspects of the development of the Azerbaijani language in the Soviet period are examined, as well as the functional styles of the literary language, the arrangement of its oral and written form, ways of enriching its vocabulary and further improvement in its grammatical structure. Special sections are devoted to reformation of the Azerbaijani alphabet on the basis of Latin and Russian letters [grafika], improvement of the

rules of orthography, elaboration of its own principles of punctuation, and a standard for Azerbaijani literary pronunciation. The last two sections of the book's introductory part discuss the principles and results of a vast amount of terminological work conducted in the republic, beginning in 1922; the compilation, under the leadership of the terminology committee attached to the presidium of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences (beginning in 1952), of over 60 terminological dictionaries published for various branches of science and technology; as well as the role of the Russian language as the means of internationality intercourse among the peoples of the USSR in developing and enriching the modern Azerbaijani language.

This book is a brief essay on the Azerbaijani language, a handbook intended for broad sections of Russian readers, and is unquestionably highly useful and timely.

8936

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REGIONAL

ALGERIAN JOURNALIST INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Dec 82 pp 9, 14

[Interview with Anri Alleg, Algerian journalist and writer, by Viktor Tsoppi, correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; date and place not specified]

[Text] I had the good fortune of becoming acquainted with this amazing man 20 years ago, immediately after the victory of the Algerian people in its struggle for independence. He was running the newspaper AL'ZHE REPYUBLIKEN which at that time was experiencing a second birth. . . . During the cruel war against the Algerian people the colonial authorities closed AL'ZHE REPYUBLIKEN. Anri Alleg was thrown into jail and subjected to bestial tortures. All of this time he secretly kept a diary and got it out page by page to freedom. The diary was published as a book under the title "Interrogation Under Torture." Soon after it was translated in our country, and it made the rounds of the entire world. Anri Alleg escaped from jail. The Algerians were victorious. Twenty years have passed since that time. A great deal has been lived through. And as the fruit of Anri Alleg's work the just completed publication of his three-volume study "The Algerian War." He is now working on a book about how the nationalities question was resolved in the Soviet Union. It is on this topic that he and I are conversing.

[Question] Recently, especially on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, Western propaganda has been very free with words on the topic that, allegedly, inter-national contradictions which are fraught with an inevitable explosion have arisen and are growing worse in our country. The formula which is as stupid as it is provocational has been put into circulation: "The USSR is the last colonial empire." The intention is transparent: to defame our country and its approach to the solution of the nationalities question in the eyes above all of those peoples who only yesterday were languishing under the colonial yoke, and today are experiencing what neocolonialism is.

You are a participant of the Algerian National Liberation War. You know the problems of the Near East, and you have visited Afghanistan after the demo-

eratic revolution. In a word, you have sufficient material for thought about the various ways of solving the nationalities problem. And for comparisons. What are your conclusions?

[Answer] I was in Soviet Central Asia for the first time in 1963, a year after Algeria had acquired independence. Then immediately after the earthquake in Tashkent. Two years ago I was there again, having already decided at that time that after the completion of my work on the "Algerian War" I would write about how the peoples of this part of the Soviet Union who are close to the Arab peoples in their way of life, historical fate, and religion had solved their problems, and how they are living today. I have for a long time been excited about this historically unprecedented enormous and successful national experiment about which people in France, and in the West in general, have the most incorrect ideas.

Yes, I have things to make comparisons with. I am astonished when I see, for example, how in Uzbekistan or Kazakhstan Russians, Ukrainians, and the representatives of other peoples live in friendship with the local population. And I remember what kind of insurmountable wall separated the French from the Algerians in Algeria.

It is characteristic that it is precisely the Central Asian republics which have now been selected as a target for anti-Soviet slander and falsifications. For a long time in the West nothing was said about them at all. It was as if they did not exist. It was a blank spot on the political map of the world. And suddenly they have all begun to talk and in such a way that you cannot quiet them down. What then has happened? Why such an acute interest? I think it is explained above all by the fact that these republics, especially during the postwar years, have experienced such a powerful advance in all areas that it has become no longer possible to ignore them and close one's eyes to the successes. It has turned out, for example, to the considerable amazement of our political geography mentors that Tashkent is a city with a population of two million people. That Uzbekistan and its neighbor republics have risen to the level of the industrially most highly developed states of the world. And that Lenin's prediction that the oppressed peoples of the East would turn their eyes precisely to these free republics and would strive to imitate their experience has come true.

Yes, the experience of the West's "enlightened" rule in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has been miserable and shameful. The contrast is not only striking. It is perceived as a merciless condemnation of both colonialism and neocolonialism.

The propaganda attack is being conducted in two directions. At first, when the West came up against the universal anti-colonial uprising it was asserted that the peoples of Soviet Central Asia would also not be averse to revolting, but that they, poor people, were not strong enough: "Russians are being made" of them, and their "national aspirations are being smothered in embryo." All of this taken together was signified by the abusive word

"Russification" about which there is trumpeting to this day. It would be absurd to reply seriously to such accusations. Those who visit Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghiziya, and Kazakhstan become convinced that the Russian language makes it possible for all the peoples of the Soviet Union to socialize with one another. It also promotes their general economic progress and the enrichment of their cultures. The national cultures are "developing intensively and fruitfully, while in France's former possessions in Black Africa many national languages to this day do not have their own writing, and French serves primarily to keep these peoples in the sphere of economic and cultural dependence upon their former metropolitan center.

"Russification"? But why then do the indigenous inhabitants of the Central Asian republics know much more today than in the past about their history and their culture? In the past they were illiterate and had no access to this culture and to this history. I was struck by the reverence with which the great thinkers of the past are regarded there--such figures as, for example, Avicenna or Ulugbek. Their books and studies of their works are published in enormous editions both in the native languages and in Russian. There is your "Russification"! If today one can speak with full confidence about the fact that a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--has developed, then one can state with the same grounds that the national cultures which have achieved an unprecedentedly high level of development during these 60 years are both the property of each of the peoples and of all Soviet people. In which of the former colonies of France or England, and in which of the Latin American countries which are so zealously "guarded" by the United States can one observe the flowering of science, literature, the theater, music, and the fine arts? In none of them!

It is now sometimes said that the Russians, by providing the peoples of the Central Asian republics with help, have themselves dug their own grave. First of all, because there are six children and sometimes even more in the average Uzbek family, while there are one or two children in the average Russian family. And soon, it is said, the fatal day will come when the Central Asian peoples will outstrip the Russians demographically. And since these republics have become economic giants (as, for example, Kazakhstan), they will state: "We want independence" and "the empire will explode and fall apart." These arguments are as groundless as the twaddle about "Russification." True, there are people in the West who take this "forecast" seriously. Why? Very simple: the historical experience of the relationships between the metropolitan country and the colonies which was lived through by the French or English compels them to think: and why should it be any different in the Soviet Union? They pretend that they do not know that there is no oppression in the USSR, that the Russian people have consciously accepted deprivations and sacrifices and have denied themselves a great deal in order to support other peoples. They shared with them in a brotherly way everything that they had in order to tear them out of their backwardness. This is a unique experiment in the history of mankind which became possible thanks to the Marxist-Leninist vision of the nationalities problem.

I remember a meeting with an elderly Turkmen--he was about six feet tall, and he had a snow-white beard to his waist and the broadest shoulders. A proud man, stern, and not very talkative. I asked him what he thought about the statements being constantly repeated in the West to the effect that his people will inevitably rise against "Russian domination." He asked me to repeat the question saying that the translator had probably gotten something confused. And then he simply burst out laughing. And he cited a proverb: "A hungry donkey always dreams of hay." Perhaps that is the best answer!

I have spoken with ministers, writers, artists, workers, and peasants. I remember how cordially I was received in a certain Tashkent home. He was an Uzbek, and his wife a Ukrainian. They both worked in a printing establishment. They had three children. The oldest daughter was a textile engineer. And the twin boys were still going to school. The head of the family remembered how he had recently gone as a tourist to Turkey--a country that is geographically, historically, linguistically, and ethnically close. And do you know what struck him there? The large number of impoverished little boys who in Istanbul followed on the heels of their group, attempting to sell chewing gum or a box of matches, and offering to carry their suitcases. "Emaciated, unwashed, and in rags!" my friend said with genuine horror. "Looking at them I thought about my sons and about how lucky they had been to be born in Soviet Uzbekistan, in the Soviet country."

Question Recent years have been marked by a new upsurge in the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East. Bourgeois investigators invariably appeal to Islam here. Moreover, they propagandize Islam as a means of setting the peoples of Soviet Central Asia against the "atheists from the CPSU." What do you think about this?

Answer This typical "spiritual" diversion is as bereft of a future, as the hope for a "struggle against Russification" and for a "economic-demographic conflict." I have met many believing Moslems in the Central Asian republics. I had a long conversation in Tashkent with the Supreme Mufta of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Babakhan, and two years ago I had such a conversation with his son. And I must say I was simply amazed by the breadth of these peoples' views. Their understanding of Islam, as well as their passionately concerned attitude for those who are struggling for the revolutionary transformation of the world, represent an organic harmony. For they are first of all sincere Soviet patriots who feel a great pride in their homeland. Yes, they believe in God. But they do not give their faith a narrow and obscurantist meaning.

This is the way matters stand. And not at all the way Western political scientists and ideologists, and propagandists who are attempting to transform Islam into a weapon of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism would like them to be.

Question What is the chief result of your observations and reflections about the solution of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union?

...The nationalities policy being carried out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been crowned with complete success in all of the fields of life. In my opinion, one can say that a new civilization has been born, a new until now unknown culture of a fraternity of peoples. It is bringing about genuine happiness in their lives.

1954

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REGULAR

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS OBSERVE MILITIA DAY

Militia Day in Kazakhstan

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by A. Platayev, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Kazakh SSR, Lieutenant general in the internal service: "In the Interests of the People"]

[Excerpts] Having covered a 60-year path of development, the Soviet militia is celebrating its traditional holiday fully equipped with very rich experience. Its ranks consist of well trained and literate cadres whose basis is made up of communists and Komsomol members. Among our militia workers are people of diverse occupations who are selflessly giving their knowledge and experience to the noble cause of strengthening law and order. The Soviet militia is surrounded by the concern and attention of the Communist Party and Soviet government, and it enjoys the respect and support of the workers.

The rayon and city internal affairs departments and the subdivisions of the militia's patrol and post service are the chief striking force in the struggle to strengthen law and order. They come into close contact with the population, and carry out an enormous amount of varied preventive, administrative, and day-to-day investigatory work. We have many collectives which are working purposefully and confidently achieving high results in their day-to-day work.

An important role belongs to the internal affairs agencies of the republic's capital and of Alma-Ata Oblast where one of the republic's most experienced and efficient militia detachments is located. A new and effective form of protecting law and order was born in Alma-Ata--mobile militia points. Whereas in April 1980 the first experimental mobile militia point came out onto the capital's streets, today there are 20 of them, and there are 4 specialized mobile militia points of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, the Fire Department, and of the struggle against thefts of socialist property.

Good work is also being done by the mobile militia point of Alma-Ata's Oktayb'rskiy Rayon Department which is headed by Senior Lieutenant A. P. Nikitin. And in the republic as a whole there are more than 330 mobile militia points, which has made it possible to maneuver forces flexibly and to react punctually to the urgent needs of law and order protection. Today our experience in creating the mobile militia points is becoming widespread through the entire country.

The militia can only accomplish its tasks if its workers, as the party teaches, comply in the strictest manner with Soviet laws. "The professional knowledge of the workers of these agencies," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "has to be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility, and discipline."

It is for this reason that the demands being made upon the cadres of our internal affairs agencies are constantly increasing. Today the vast majority of the militia privates and sergeants have a secondary education, while the leadership of the internal affairs agencies and subdivisions have a higher and secondary education. The Soviet militia is rightly called a people's militia. Its ranks are systematically being filled by the advanced representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia.

The district militia inspector service is of enormous and truly inestimable importance in the protection of law and order and the prevention of law infractions. They are called the militia ambassadors to the population, for they are always among people. A person always goes to a district inspector when he needs the help of the authorities.

We attribute especial importance to the prevention of law infractions among adolescents. This responsible work is performed by the inspectorates for the affairs of minors. The best inspectorate workers--Captain of the Militia L. T. Panina from Tselinograd, Senior Lieutenant of the Militia R. Z. Ualiyeva from Karaganda, Lieutenant of the Militia S. I. Shalimov from Taldy-Kurgan, and Captain of the Militia T. I. Pishchulenok from Ust'-Kamenogorsk--always maintain a connection with the Komsomol, labor collectives, schools, and sports and mass cultural institutions. We have many such active workers, and this is fostering a stable decrease in the number of crimes committed by minors.

Substantial changes have taken place in the organization of the militia's criminal investigation service. The discovery of a criminal's tracks and the search for and unmasking of him are now aided by computer equipment, modern methods of physical and chemical analysis, television, and other scientific and technical achievements.

Highly qualified specialists who are devoted to their work, are fearless, and are ready for soldierly feats in peacetime are working in the apparatuses of criminal investigation, investigation, the BKhSS [Struggle Against Thefts of Socialist Property and Speculation], and the expert criminalistic subdivisions.

The worker in the Alma-Ata Criminal Investigation Service, Captain of the Militia B. Klement'ev, has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for courage, boldness, and great skill. He was wounded, but the inspector from the Criminal Investigation Service of Temirtau Lieutenant of the Militia R. Layshev detained a dangerous criminal. The Alma-Ata Criminal Investigation Operatives Captain of the Militia D. Baltagozhin and Senior Lieutenant of the Militia B. Kalkabayev took decisive actions in arresting an armed recidivist. It is not accidental

that during the last two years alone around 200 associates of the republic's internal affairs agencies have been awarded orders and medals.

The militia's role in the protection of socialist property is many-sided. Today, when the food Program is being carried out in the country, the workers of all of the militia services, especially of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, the BKhSS, the fire department, and the district inspectorates have increased measures to ensure the safeguarding of grain and animal husbandry output, and fire safety at the objects of agro-industrial complexes.

The struggle for model public order long ago became the duty of every Soviet citizen, and an affair of the entire people. The councils for the prevention of law infractions at enterprises, the voluntary people's druzhiny, the Komsomol druzhiny detachments, the comradely courts, commissions for the affairs of minors at the ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and other organizations of the workers bring together all of the voluntary military assistants--people who are profoundly concerned with having model order in our cities and villages.

The republic's party, government, law protection agencies, and public organizations have done a large amount of work to carry out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Improving the Work to Protect Law and Order, and Strengthening the Struggle Against Law Violations." A uniform approach to the struggle against anti-social manifestations is ensured on the basis of an overall law violations prevention plan which provides measures to improve educational work in labor collectives and at workers' residences, and to further improve the work of the voluntary people's druzhina, the councils for the prevention of law infractions, the public law-and-order protection points, the comradely courts, and the mobile militia points.

In summing up the results of the road which has been covered and critically evaluating their own results, the workers of our militia realize that far from everything is being accomplished. We shall have to work quite a bit in order to clear socialist society of law violators, hooligans, and drunkards.

With each passing day our glorious anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the USSR--comes closer. Soviet people are approaching this anniversary filled with overflowing pride in our great homeland and in our Leninist party. In its turn, the militia's personnel is persistently accomplishing the tasks of fighting crime and strengthening public order and socialist legality, and is perfecting its professional skills.

Tajikistan Militia Day

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by I. Kurbanov, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Tajik SSR, major general in the internal service: "On Guard Over Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] A new militia generation has grown up, its cadres have been strengthened, and their responsibility for their work has been greatly increased. Today's militianeers--the heroes of our day--are standing in a single rank with the heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. Thirty-four Heroes of the Soviet Union, 4 Heroes of Socialist Labor, and 13 holders of the three degrees of the Order of Glory are serving in the country's internal affairs agencies. This year alone dozens of our republic's internal affairs agency workers have been awarded orders and medals for their selflessness and courage in the performance of their duties.

In their strenuous constructive work and in the heat of their workdays a feeling of responsibility and personal involvement in the construction of the new world is born in our young workers. The accomplishment of the tasks which have been placed upon the internal affairs agencies depends to a large extent upon their attitude toward their work and upon their professional and moral qualities. Among the best representatives of the younger generation are A. Karimov, a senior investigator in the Internal Affairs Department of the Zafarabodskiy rayispolkom, R. Olimov, the commander of a subdivision of the Internal Affairs Department of the Kulyab gorispolkom, B. Balsaidov, a senior inspector of the BKhSS of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Kurgan-Tyube oblispolkom, K. Gafarov, a militianeer in the OVO [expansion unknown] of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Gorno-Badakhshan oblispolkom, L. Ovrutskiy, a senior inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Dushanbe gorispolkom, and others--victors in the socialist competition of the Komsomol members and youth of the agencies and subdivisions of internal affairs of the Tajik SSR for a worthy celebration of the 19th Komsomol Congress.

Our militia is the flesh and blood of our people. Its ranks are constantly being filled by the best representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. They come to work in the militia agencies on the recommendation of party and Komsomol organizations, or at the direction of workers' collectives.

In keeping with the decisions of the party and government, in our republic, as in the entire country, work is being done on the social prophylaxis of law infractions. The system of social prophylaxis provides for broad measures of education and persuasion, and for active work by public organizations--the Soviets of People's Deputies' Commissions on Legality and Law and Order, on the affairs of minors, and for the struggle against drunkenness,--and it also provides for work by the prophylaxis councils at enterprises, public law-and-order protection points in residential neighborhoods, the voluntary peoples' druzhiny, and the comradely courts.

The militia is being given a large amount of help by the unofficial organizations of Public Point for the Protection of Order No. 3, which is located in the 63rd microrayon of Tsentral'nyy Rayon of the city of Dushanbe. The chairman of the Council of the Public Point, the director of Motor Vehicle Enterprise No. 1 of the Ministry of Construction Yu. G. Agamirov, jointly with the senior militia district inspector Major of the Militia S. Sharipov, skillfully directs and organizes the work of the public formations. Meetings of the public council are regularly held, a comradesly court is in operation under the leadership of the deputy director of Secondary School No. 30 Ye. I. Rakhimova, and there is a children's room that operates on a voluntary basis.

Approval is merited by the work of the public councils of the public law and order protection points at which the chairman is the director of Vocational and Technical School-59 D. Kalimov, the director of the city electricity enterprise S. Sayfutdinov, and many others.

The voluntary people's druzhina is one of the forms of participation by the population in strengthening law and order. Good work is being done by the people's druzhina of the Leninabad Motor Vehicle Base No. 2 of the Ministry of Domestic Services which is led by the Motor Vehicle Base's engineer A. Shamsiyev. There are 106 people in the druzhina. More than half of them are communists and Komsomol members. Three times a month the Motor Vehicle Base's druzhinniki go out to perform duty. This year they detained 125 lawbreakers. A large amount of preventive and educational work is being conducted with adolescents in the microrayons.

The druzhina of the Kurgan-Tyube Motor Vehicle Base No. 21 of the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport is marked by a high level of organization. More than half of the 110 druzhinniki are communists and Komsomol members.

At the sixth republic meeting of voluntary people's druzhiny which was held this year 15 of the republic's best druzhinniki were presented with the medal "For Excellent Service in the Protection of Public Order," 15 were given Honorary Certificates of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR, and many received Honorary Certificates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Tajik SSR and valuable gifts.

Methods of persuasion and coercion are judiciously combined in the work of the militia. Without the ability to convince the educational influence of coercion is weakened. Without the ability to convince both prophylaxis and the reformation of lawbreakers are inconceivable.

On this festive Day of the Soviet Militia we speak with great satisfaction and gratitude about the active role of Soviet trade unions, the Leninist Komsomol, and other public organizations in the strengthening of law and order.

Along with the entire Soviet people, the workers of the agencies of internal affairs, faithful to their glorious Leninist traditions and armed with the

fighting program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, are accomplishing the chief task today--they are vigilantly standing guard over public order.

Militia Day in Uzbekistan

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by G. Davydov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Uzbek SSR, major general in the internal service: "Soldiers of Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] Of course, to expose a criminal and bring him to justice continues to be an important element of the militia's work, but today the prevention of law infractions has been moved to the forefront. The task which is performed by its workers is profoundly humane: to know how to morally influence a weak person in order to keep him from an anti-social act, not allow him to make a misstep, and to prevent a crime which is being readied with a complex of preventive measures.

In carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Improving the Work to Protect Law and Order, and On Strengthening the Struggle Against Law Violations," day in and day out the workers of Uzbekistan's internal affairs agencies are perfecting the means and methods of struggling against negative phenomena in our life. Enormous help is given here by the entire public, by the republic's workers. At every enterprise overall plans for the prevention of law violations have been worked out and are being actively implemented, and these plans are a component part of the plans for the communist education of the workers. Thanks to this, in recent years there has been a substantial lowering of the level of law violations in the republic.

The voluntary people's druzhiny and the Komsomol detachments perform an important role in ensuring order on the streets and in public places in cities and populated points. Thanks to their participation in the protection of public order the number of law violations in public places has decreased substantially.

The internal affairs agencies have activated the struggle against bribery, speculation, the deceiving of customers in the trade system, parasitism and vagrancy, and other types of law infractions.

At a recent Tashkent conference of the secretaries of the primary party organizations of the agencies and subdivisions of the UzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs which was organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan jointly with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs there was a discussion of the great enthusiasm of the workers of internal affairs agencies, and their courage and selflessness in the performance of their duty.

Every fourth worker of our republic's internal affairs agencies is a member of the party. Thanks to the party's and government's constant concern for the needs of our internal affairs agencies our cadres have become much stronger with ideologically staunch advanced workers and kolkhoz workers and communists

and Komsomol members. The party's and government's concern for the soldiers of law and order also shows itself in an improvement of the material conditions of their life. While in the 1920s the militiaman used horse-drawn transport to perform an assignment, or else simply walked, in our day modern high-speed motor vehicles and motorcycles deliver a detachment to the scene of an occurrence in a matter of minutes. Patrols are equipped with compact portable radios, and criminologists with the latest laser and electronic equipment. For several years now traffic has been successfully coordinated on the streets of the capital by a computer which helps the workers of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate to regulate traffic and improve safety.

During 10 months of this year there has been a sharp increase in the number of crimes of a venal character which have been brought to light by the agencies of internal affairs: the concealment of goods which are in increased demands, deceiving customers, speculation and bribery, and so forth.

Most of our agencies are working well and constantly perfecting their work. However, the workers of our internal affairs agencies understand that they stand in great debt to the republic's population. At a conference which was conducted in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan it was pointed out that the struggle against drunkenness and parasitism is not yet at the necessary level, and that property crimes have not yet been fully eradicated. It is necessary to achieve model public order on city and village streets so that our workers can work and rest peacefully.

On the eve of a portentous date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--the entire country is working on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet militia is full of determination to make a worthy contribution to the common cause by reliably protecting the interests of the state and the honor and rights and dignity of Soviet people. There is no doubt that the workers of our internal affairs agencies will continue to selflessly perform their honorable and responsible service, justifying the great confidence of the party which is leading the Soviet people along the path of the construction of communism.

Militia Day in the Kirghiz SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Dzh. Akmatov, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Kirghiz SSR, colonel: "A Contemporary of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] In our day the Soviet militia is reliably protecting the basis of our society, waging a consistent struggle against law violations, and vigilantly standing guard over the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and the interests of society and the state.

The Communist Party and Soviet government show indefatigable concern for improving the work of the agencies of internal affairs. In our practical work we feel

every day the exacting attention and support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya and the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

We remember with a feeling of enormous love and respect the prominent participants of the struggle for Soviet power in Turkestan, those who created its detachments here in Kirghiziya. Those who strengthened and protected legality at all of the stages of the construction of socialism.

Veterans transmit their experience and fighting traditions to the youth. One of these respected mentors is, for example, Ergesh Aliyevich Aliyev, a major general of the militia in retirement. He served 45 years in the agencies for the protection of law and order, from the time that he volunteered to join the Kirghiz Cavalry Division to fight against Basmachestvo. He participated in the elimination of a band in the south of Kirghiziya, and went from an ordinary private to deputy chief of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Osh oblispolkom. For his long and irreproachable service E. Aliyev has been awarded seven orders, including the highest--the Order of Lenin,--as well as medals and Honorary Certificates. A Meritorious Worker of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and a member of the Council of Old Communists, Ergesh Aliyev is even today at his post.

A combination of experience and youth, respect for traditions, and the search for new forms and methods of work--this is the characteristic feature of today's militia which is faithfully serving people.

Movie-goers are interested in seeing films about the militia with entertaining plots and courageous heroes. No matter how smart the carriers of evil are, the truth and good always triumph. We have plenty of detective plots with a regular finale in which the criminal does not escape from his deserved retribution. Nevertheless, the work of the militia is not a move from one detective tale to another. In putting on the uniform a person accepts an enormous responsibility--to protect law and order and to selflessly serve people. This is the hard labor of an unskilled worker and floor-sweeper who in the name of the triumph of lofty communist morality struggles against dirt. The labor of the soldier of an ever active army and of a patient investigator. . . . Recently the participants of a bandit attack on the cashiers of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute who had also committed a number of other especially dangerous crimes were arrested. It was not easy to uncover the crime. It involved enormous work almost without rest.

Another example. On an autumn night militia workers arrested several thieves attempting to steal yarn from a factory in the city of Tokmak. During the first interrogations the thieves made a full confession. The material could be written up and given to the court. However, the senior investigator, militia Captain I. Dushtayev, was accustomed to investigating every case thoroughly and profoundly. He went to the factory and studied the entire production process. He studied the materials on earlier thefts at that factory. In close contact with the workers of the BKhSS the investigator succeeded in

unravelling an entire knot of crimes and unmasking a number of officials in the theft of 120,000 rubles worth of state property. The culprits were brought to criminal trial, and the damage caused by them has been fully compensated.

A mysterious event took place in the Toktogul'skiy Rayon Communications Center: 57,000 rubles and a revolver disappeared from its cashier's office. The senior investigator militia Captain R. Kachkanakov (now deputy chief of the investigation department of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Frunze gorispolkom) together with criminal investigation workers performed a large amount of work to establish the true culprits of this confused case. They have been condemned to long periods of deprivation of freedom.

Today, as the Soviet people are successfully fulfilling the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the prevention of law violations and the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, recidivists, and so forth has become the main direction of the work of the internal affairs agencies. Shoulder to shoulder with the militia workers, representatives of the public are conducting this preventive and educational work: voluntary peoples' družiny, public law and order protection points, comradesly courts, prophylaxis councils in labor collectives, Komsomol detachments, and other public aktivs.

Thanks to the wide participation of voluntary helpers all kinds of crimes are being discovered in time. The agencies of internal affairs are conducting mass raids, checks, and economic and thrift reviews. During the course of the operation "Harvest" alone 180 tons of stolen agricultural output was taken from arrestees and returned to the farms. Control over the safekeeping of output which is transported by motor vehicles is being strengthened.

The workers of the republic's militia are unstinting in their efforts to better and more effectively fulfill the tasks posed by the 26th Party Congress of fighting against crime and against monstrous deviations from the norms of communist morality.

2959

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUPS STRESS LABOR DISCIPLINE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Kh. Zhdanov, chairman of the people's control group of the Frunze Automatic Assembly [avtosborochnyy] Plant: "Where Are the Minutes Being Lost?"]

[Text] Our people's control group checked the condition of labor and production discipline in the plant's shops for 4 days in succession. The most tardiness was recorded in shop No 1: eight persons were late by an average of 10 minutes. We estimated how much more time they need to begin work, and the figure turned out to be impressive.

Perhaps some persons will succeed in making up what has been lost, but frankly speaking, it is difficult to expect particular diligence from a violator of labor discipline. As a rule, his work is only fair. For this reason, we have registered all those who have been late. Later we will see how they are working, when they come to work and leave the shift. The penalties stipulated at the plant for those who are negligent include not only deprivation of an accelerated piece rate, but transference of vacation periods to winter time, the sequence in receiving an apartment, discussion at a shop meeting, and so forth.

In the course of checking it was noted that the tardiness in shop No 2 had been sharply reduced. This made us pleased. Last November, the people's control group had examined the condition of labor and production discipline in this shop. Workers' frequent unauthorized absence from work and lateness was the reason. In individual months, in August as an example, lateness here amounted to over 10 hours! There was a great deal of unauthorized absence from work. For this reason, we organized a large inspection involving specialists and many people's control personnel. The violators of discipline received penalties and probably drew some conclusions, because not one unauthorized absence or one instance of lateness was registered at the shop in December.

True, during the last check something else was noted--early departure for dinner. It should be said that our dining room is large, dinners are complete, and coupons for them are sold in advance. A worker approaches the counter, and trays prepared with all the courses are already there. He gives

the check and sits down to eat. As a result, over 200 persons are able to eat during the 30-minute dinner break. So there is no reason for standing in line beforehand.

Nevertheless, there are persons who are always in a hurry [*"toropygi"*] and who want to eat first. They turn off the machine tool 10 minutes before the break and line up at the dining room. On the first day we counted more than 80 of them, and many less on the following days. Clearly persons were paying attention to the check.

It should be stated that a strict accounting has been conducted at our plant not only of those who are late and absent from work without authorization, but of the time lost for these reasons as well. It has been estimated that this amounted to 1,425 man-days in 1982. That is a great deal. If this is compared with previous years, it can be demonstrated that our violations of discipline are not decreasing, but increasing.

But this is not so. There is another reason. Unfortunately, there are still foremen and shop managers who cover up those who have been late and those absent from work without authorization, and shield them under various pretexts, in order "not to wash their dirty linen in public." The timekeeper says "he was absent without authorization," but the manager says "he has been working with me." Try to look into that here.

For this reason, we now check one or two shops quarterly. And we see who is late and who is absent without authorization. In general, we look into it thoroughly: why he didn't come to work, why he was late.

Some violators, in explaining their tardiness, refer to the poor transportation. I consider this reason unconvincing--leave home early and you will get it in time. Nevertheless, we would like the Frunze gorispolkom to undertake something in the motor pools to change the routes, to relieve them. After all, at the "peak" hour now you won't get a seat on a bus: thousands of persons are going to the Eastern Industrial Zone [*promzona*] to work. For this reason, one must leave home more than hour beforehand in order to get to work by 8 o'clock.

Previously, until construction work was begun on Cholpon-Atinskaya Street, it was simpler to get to the plant, and less time was required. Then they changed all the routes, and we have been forced to travel in circles until now. Just when will the old routes be restored?

...Unauthorized absences, lateness, walking around the plant's shops and departments during the workday--these are lost hours and minutes, lost production which could have been turned out. And the task of the scouts [*dozornyye*] is to actively wage an uncompromising struggle against these disgraceful manifestations.

8936
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REGIONAL

STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION FORMATION IN GEORGIA VIEWED, RECOMMENDED

Kiev DADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 7 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by T. Dzhaferli, doctor of philosophical sciences. "Public Opinion"]

[Text] In the process of building communism the need to study public opinion becomes evident. The 25th and 26th party congresses showed that this had to be done on the level of contemporary scientific achievement. Deep argumentation in favor of studying public opinion was provided in a number of party documents, also in the CC CPSU decision "On further improvement of ideologic, political-educational work." The Georgian SSR party organization acquired a certain amount of experience in this area. As early as six years ago the party central committee created a special council to study public opinion.

How is it done in practice? A number of the republic's appropriate ministries and departments carefully analyze and evaluate information received from various channels. One of the most effective means is providing timely information to workers about daily order in CC plenums, conferences, congresses and meetings.

Experience from the preparation and conduct of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, CC plenums, oblast, city and rayon party committees which were held in recent years as well as congresses of party-soviet activists, various conferences and meetings convinced that the road to raising efficiency in all matters decided lies in considering public opinion, previous discussion of planned decisions with the masses, introduction of essential additions and corrections in planned and realized actions.

Since the established council needed a foundation, this role was first assigned to the department of applied sociology at Tbilisi University, but along with this the council was allowed to include in its developments various scientific-research institutes, laboratories, offices and university departments. In addition, a working group of reviewers was formed which consisted of enthusiasts -- scientific workers who had the required knowledge and experience resulting from participation in sociologic research.

realizing that a lack of specialists acceptable in the beginning can hinder serious study of public opinion, the Politburo central committee requested that the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education organize courses at Tbilisi University to prepare specialists in applied sociology, including in them party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers. As a result of this decision a number of departments introduced courses such as work sociology and engineering psychology.

The "decision" on the council described its basic functions which are now found in the center for the study, formation, and prediction of public opinion. First of all, it promotes increasing party organizations to assure approved cooperation of party state organs with public opinion; secondly, coordination of plans and organization activity, institutions and people studying public opinion; thirdly, an increase in the scholarly level of specific sociological research introduced in the republic; fourthly, providing the study of public opinion with distinct political and practical direction, planning and system; and finally, promoting the development of recommendations by appropriate organs and institutions which take public opinion into account and make effective solutions to actual political, economic and ideologic problems easier.

The fact that council research topics and now also center topics are determined by higher organs can, in a superficial approach, create the impression that public opinion can be squeezed into the customer's 'crustates' bed as desired and that it can be manipulated at will. But in a country where power belongs to the people and where public opinion is the most important component in administering state and public matters, things are just the opposite. The fact alone that in conditions of socialism each step of social progress is assured because of conscientious mass activity shows that the most important thing for us is to convince the people that the social measures undertaken by the state serve the interests of the masses.

That is why the Georgian Central Committee is most interested in revealing thoughts which for some reason do not agree with the official point of view, because in this instance the official position can be reviewed critically, as if "on the side", to discover why a specific social group has another viewpoint; the reason might be that they do not have sufficient and reliable information on facts which served as a basis for their opinion.

Time has confirmed the republic's party organization hopes. In a struggle for complete consolidation and further development of Leninist principles in party-state life, a deepening and expansion of internal party democracy, opening of criticism and self-criticism, realization of economic plans -- in all this efficient utilization of sociological methods of studying public opinion based on actual life and the development of Georgian SSR provided the opportunity to utilize one more considerable reserve of increasing worker social activity. In some instances the study of public opinion alone

provided an impulse for most important decisions which directed the republic's communists and workers towards resolving current social problems. Let us try to support this with examples.

Party committees play an important role in communist education in creating a friendly atmosphere and a respectful attitude to people in worker collectives. Noting that it was the party organization at the Rustavskiy metallurgical plant which actively used the levers for increasing collective member social activity and directed this activity for the benefit of the situation, the center of public opinion conducted operative research at the plant to reveal the factors which enabled a chronically lagging collective in the past to achieve leadership in one of the republic's largest enterprises.

One of the most important studies which included form and expert questioning, talks-interviews, appropriate ministry and department document analysis, was directed towards the study of public opinion regarding the nature, reasons for spread and ways of uprooting private ownership tendencies in the republic.

In accordance with study results the CC Georgian Communist Party approved a special decision, assigned specific goals to appropriate institutions, organized and conducted a republican scientific-practical conference, created an ideologic commission and developed a number of other measures to strengthen the struggle with negative occurrences.

There is an efficient system of selection and leading personnel placement in the republic and in the country in general which, as a rule, provides an opportunity to evaluate their competence, political and businesslike qualities. Yet, regardless of how efficient this system might be, it cannot be a full substitute for the watchful eyes of collective members. Public questionnaires yield further information on the basis of which the authority and quality of a leading worker or post candidate are evaluated.

Research studies on authority, work style, and competency of leading personnel provide aid to party and soviet organs in fulfilling party principles of personnel politics, provide an opportunity to quickly remove shortcomings sometimes permitted in the selection and placement of personnel and correct educational work.

Public opinion on activities in the spheres of trade, consumer goods, transport service and medical aid is studied continuously revealing both positive moments which merit further support and development and negative aspects needing timely removal.

Efficiency of center developed research based recommendations is assured by special decisions by the CC Georgian Communist Party, direction of special documents to oblast, city and rayon party committees, soviet trade union and komsomol organs and also institutions involved in the studies. At the same time, center compiled

materials are published in the press and are utilized in speeches by the republic's leaders. All of these measures activate and stimulate public opinion providers, convincing them that their propositions and comments are listened to and are respected.

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22 : 1811/19

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN TRADE UNION CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jan 83 p 2

[Interview with T. I. Mosashvili, chairman of the GSSR Trade Unions Council and director of the republic's Staff for Reinforcing Labor Discipline and Reducing Labor Turnover in the National Economy of the GSSR, by a GRUZINFORM correspondent; date, place and occasion not specified: "Work Time for Work"]

[Text] The course toward strengthening discipline in all spheres of the economy and public life today has become decisive in the activity of the republic's trade unions as well. They see maximum reduction of unproductive losses of work time and further reinforcement of good organization as the most important reserve for increasing the efficiency of public production. The decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 11th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee are aimed precisely at such an approach to the problem, at a decisive struggle against any kind of violations of party, state and labor discipline. T. I. Mosashvili, director of the republic's Staff for Reinforcing Labor Discipline and Reducing Labor Turnover in the National Economy of the GSSR and chairman of the GSSR Trade Unions Council, began his discussion with a GRUZINFORM correspondent with these words.

Question: A definite system of administering labor discipline has taken shape in the republic in recent years. How is the work of the staff which you head set up, and what forms and methods are utilized in its activity?

Answer: The republic's staff has been in existence for 3 years. It was organized soon after approval by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU of the decree "On further reinforcement of labor discipline and reduction of labor turnover in the national economy" on 13 December 1979. Its tasks were defined with great precision—to coordinate activities in this field of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations; to determine the causes which lead to losses of work time; and to carry out effective measures to eliminate them. With the objective of a comprehensive solution of the problem, similar staffs have begun work in the autonomous republics and oblasts, and in all the ministries, cities,

rayons and enterprises in the republic. They are headed by responsible party, soviet, trade union, and economic officials.

The records of sectorial and regional staff directors; study, summarization and dissemination of the advanced experience accumulated in this field; and spot checks and inspections of the condition of labor discipline at different enterprises, farms, and organizations have become customary.

In the staff's field of vision, so to speak, are the basic components of labor discipline, namely those factors which lead to losses of work time, to labor turnover. Primarily, these are unauthorized absences from work, tardiness, failure to appear at work with the permission of the management, and idle time for entire days and within shifts.

Question: What has been done in the republic to resolve these problems?

Answer: As a result of reinforcement of organizational and political education work by party, trade union and other public organizations in the republic's national economy, labor discipline has been strengthened appreciably. In particular, each year losses of work time from unauthorized absences and failure to appear at work with the management's authorization are being reduced. They were reduced in industry, construction and motor vehicle transport in 1982, compared with 1979. As a result, the indicator of efficiency in the use of labor resources in industry has been significantly improved over the past 3 years. At present it is even better than the average nationwide indicator. The trend of reducing labor turnover in the republic's national economy also has been firmly consolidated.

At the same time, there are also ponderable reserves in its individual sectors for increasing labor productivity associated with more efficient utilization of work time. A real opportunity to produce additional output valued at several tens of millions of rubles was missed in industry alone last year because of losses.

Just what is the problem? Labor discipline is not an abstract concept, but fully specific, an integral part of discipline in general. And this is more and more clearly evident from practice in the activities of the republic's national economy.

Analysis shows that most of the losses of work time in that very industry have been caused by factors such as idle time for entire days or within shifts, interruptions in material and technical supply, and a number of other causes. We are faced here with the facts of violations of state, executive, planning, and contractual discipline.

After all, is the worker who comes to work on time with the desire to do his job conscientiously really to blame that a tool is defective and not in its place or that the necessary raw material and materials have not been delivered to the enterprise? Of course not.

But in the meantime, such facts are not a rarity. For example, extensive losses in work time have occurred for this very reason at many enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry.

Question: Analysis attests to the fact that more tangible results in reinforcing discipline are being achieved by those production collectives which approach solution of the problem in a comprehensive manner [kompleksno]...

Answer: Unquestionably. The Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov can serve as an example of purposeful work in this direction. A comprehensive plan for social development has been worked out and, what is most important, it is being successfully implemented here, and specific measures are being realized to ensure the stability of the collectives of shops, sections and departments, the efficient placement of personnel, and improvement in workers' skills. The real concern of the management and the trade union organization for the establishment of good, healthy working and living conditions for the employees is being felt at the enterprise, and individual instruction [nastavnichestvo] is being skillfully utilized. Public organizations, comrades' courts, and leading workers are taking an active part in the struggle against violators of labor discipline here.

And it is no coincidence that this enterprise's workers have become the initiators of still another good innovation these days. The aircraft builders have addressed an appeal to the republic's workers: "Model discipline, good organization, activity and responsibility—from each one, everywhere, and in everything!"

Valuable experience in reinforcing labor discipline and consolidating working personnel also has been accumulated in the Tbilisi "Elektrovozstroitel" Association, at the Poti Machine Building Plant, the Tbilisi Fats Combine [zhirkombinat], and a number of other enterprises in the republic.

Question: What tasks is the staff setting for itself in the third year of the five-year plan?

Answer: At the republic staff's initiative, all ministries and departments have been asked to determine specific targets for their enterprises to reduce losses of work time and labor turnover, and to take into account their fulfillment with an evaluation of the results of economic activity. Matters connected with reinforcement of labor discipline will be regularly submitted for discussion at permanently functioning conferences and sectorial seminar-conferences, which will take place with the participation of the republic's supervisory economic employees.

Special workers groups are being established under the republic staff which will be sent to those cities and rayons where losses in work time have increased. Here, locally, together with economic and trade union employees, measures will be stipulated and carried out to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed.

This year the republic staff intends to be concerned with more detail in resolving such problems as norm setting of labor, introducing the brigade form of organization and wages, and putting in order the work of transportation and everyday services.

The need for scientific study and analysis of all factors affecting the increases in the loss of work time and labor turnover, taking into account the specifics of labor collectives and workers' categories, cannot be put off. It seems expedient for academic and sectorial scientific research institutes to implement systematic programmed sociological research and to provide sound recommendations for the control of each factor which has an effect on changing the level of labor discipline.

One of the most important tasks is to increase the activities of sectorial and regional staffs.

The trade union and economic workers of the republic, guided by the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 11th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, should reorganize their activities so that high discipline, good organization and mobility distinguish the work of each sector, plant, kolkhoz, shop and section and every worker.

8936
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REGIONAL

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS BLAMED FOR POOR QUALITY OF KAZAKH THEATER

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 76-81

[Article by A. Ustinov: "The Theatrical Repertoire - A Party Concern" under the heading: "Culture and Life"]

[Excerpts] Without Kazakh dramaturgy, there is no Kazakh repertory. But the situation here requires improvement to reflect the economic and cultural development of the republic. As Comrade D. A. Kunayev noted at the CPKSSR's 15th Congress, Kazakh dramaturgy has matured only to an unsatisfactory stage. Up to now, virtually no Kazakh play has achieved renown throughout the USSR, with the possible exception of G. Musrepov's "The Korpesh Goats and the Bard Slu". The majority of plays accepted by the republic Ministry of Culture and recommended for performance do not hold up to contemporary demands and quickly disappear from the stage. Still, quite a few are accepted. Out of 125 plays accepted in the Five-Year Plan, 10 did not come before the footlights; over 80 were staged only in one theater and lasted only one season. Superficiality, presentation of problems already solved, stereotyping, a shallow portrayal of the characters' psychology, slogan or illustrative style, argumentation or a nakedly didactic approach, pedagogy, absence of conflict, repetitiousness of dramatic approaches and shaky plotting - this is but an incomplete list of the "artistic triumphs" of the greater number of the plays. Naturally, the very staging of such plays, attributable to the lowered standards of the Ministry of Culture's repertory and criticism collective, brings down ideological and artistic critical criteria.

The fact that the oblast' theaters now are staging weak plays suffering from superficiality, a frivolous view of life and unconvincing portrayals can be blamed chiefly on the party obkoms and gorkoms and especially their ideological departments. They ought to bear the responsibility of shaping the theatrical repertory rather than passing it on holus bolus to the directors. One must not forget that the stage as an art form plays a very great role in communist education.

The staging of I Orazbayev's play "Virgin Lands" at the Kazakh Academic Theater of Drama imeni M. O. Auezov was presented five times altogether before its removal. There were one or two showings of stagings of the following plays: "You are not alone" by A. Shamkenov (TUZ Theater), "Your Good Name" by Zh. Tashenov and I. Savvin (Semipalatinsk Russian Theater), K. Isabayev's "The Destination" (Karaganda

Russian Theater), B. Zhakiyev's "A Mother's Fate" (Turgay theater) and others. Not to mention the material waste, such plays spoil the theatergoer's taste and kill his interest in the stage.

Up to now, there has been no close contact between the Ministry of Culture and the KaSSR Writers' Union with regard to the theatrical repertory and providing it with works of high artistic quality. At both the 1981 conference of dramaturgists, to which artists known throughout the country were invited, and a regional conference of Central Asian and Kazakh music and theater critics, some appropriate local measures of these "parents" of Kazakh dramaturgists were noted.

To come to tendencies and future trends, there have been widespread performances of plays directed against a small-minded frame of mind, money-grubbing and "pettiness", like V. Rozov's "The Grouse's Nest", "Energetic People" by V. Shukshin, A. Galin's "Retro" and others. Both in terms of their publicity and of the fees paid for them, they have had an important position in the repertory. They serve a good purpose, and it would be erroneous to reprimand the theaters for choosing these critical plays for their repertory. But the audience sees a dark picture when the stage is entirely occupied by swindlers, idlers, self-seekers, careerists and other egocentric characters. Naturally, positive characters are uncomfortable in such company; they sit modestly in dusky corners or do not come onstage at all.

But there is a tremendous need for the audience to see positive characters, admire them and empathize with them. It was not for nothing that social-activist characters such as those in A. Gel'man's "The Prize" or "The Law of Eternity" by N. Dumbadze attracted universal interest. If you watch the audience in any Kazakh city during such a performance, you see and hear all the sensitive spirit of the Soviet theatergoer. Of course, it is the most enthusiastic, feverish appreciation that is earned by the daring deeds of a hero defending justice, but not a tearful sympathetic grief, suffering or shame reaction. A praiseworthy tendency! A new type of playgoer has been born, grown up and received his education under conditions of socialism. He knows that the master of life is man himself, not that one standing before the viewer. For this reason, the old esthetic of the "despised and rejected" does not work; a new socialist-realist esthetic is required - an esthetic of social optimism. Communist heroes who consolidate the social structure of ideas and morals are needed. Yet one still feels an inertia of characterization, persisting stubbornly in the repertory - these are victims of circumstance, of inertia and of forces creating social passivity.

We have observed in the contemporary repertory another tendency, one related to the debates about popular and mass appeal now being carried on. The skill of creators of theatrical masterpieces is sharpened in the composition of their clever dialectic. The tendency is such that some directors substitute popular appeal for mass appeal and present works of poor taste under this excuse; the so-called light

repertory. Shallow characters portray private life, love and intrigues. A little local color - and you have a hit. One can't say that this is a mass movement, but the tendency persists. For example, these selective statistics: in one year at the Kzyl-Orda Theater, F. Schiller's drama "Cabal and Love" was presented twice, while "I'm Marrying an Old Woman" by G. Mukhtarov received 95 performances; the republic TUZ theater gave Shakespeare's "Hamlet" eight times and M. Khasenov's "Oh, these are Great Kids!" 122 times; at the Taldy-Kurgan theater, there were two performances of G. Musrepov's "The Korpesh Goats and the Bard Slu" but 117 of "Be Modest, Like a Young Lady" by S. Zhunusov. Similarly, at the Chimkent Kazakh Theater, there were eight performances of M. Auezov's "Karakoz" but 64 of S. Zhunusov's "Be Modest, Like a Young Lady". We find similar statistics at the theaters of Gur'ev, Dzhambul (Russian Theater), Kustanay, Aktyubinsk and Ural'sk. Unfortunately, party committees do not criticize in a reasoned and up-to-date matter in all such cases and at all times.

It is easy to take the mirage of popular success for a genuine artistic triumph. But every self-respecting theater ought to be on guard not to accustom its public to light, distracting shows.

The repertory, to follow the experience of the majority of theaters, ought to include the following components: world and Russian classics, Soviet classics, contemporary Soviet dramas, plays by contemporary foreign authors and the plays of republic dramatists. It is not at all necessary that each component be equally represented - the important thing is that they be included, and that each receive the same attention. When this "rule of the five components" is neglected, a situation like the following may result. At all Kazakh theaters in 1981, there were altogether three plays in the repertory that were by Russian classical authors: Gogol's "Inspector General" and "The Marriage" and Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya". And in the previous year, there had been not one classic in all the Russian theaters.

"Arbitrariness" on the head director's part is a many-sided problem. The theater's repertory is his child. His esthetic predilections and personal tastes must not be left unreflected in the selection of plays to be performed. How should one view this? On the one hand, such "arbitrariness" has its good side, for only in this way can the head director achieve artistic triumphs and present his handwriting and his own style. On the other hand, there is only one (usually) theater in town, but there are many theatergoers. They must have offerings that are to their liking. They may not like the personal style of the head director as an artist. What is to be done?

We shall come directly to the one solution. It is a party matter to build a theater's repertory. Yet the party organizations often do not influence the ideological and esthetic content of a theater's repertory. Good work on the part of party organizations may be commended in the case of such theaters as the GATOB Theater imeni Abaya (People's Artist of the KaSSR V. N. Yakovenko, secretary, party organization) or the republic TYUZ Theater (A. Mambetov), which consistently support an effort on the collective's part to further art that reflects today's world and direct the efforts of the artistic management in trying new media of expression

to illustrate the nature of Soviet people. Unfortunately, many party organizations do not exercise their constitutional right to monitor administrative operations, but walk in the director's shadow by allowing subjectivity and careerism without the inclusion of the full capacities of artistic councils and community participation. The press and our theater criticism give them little help.

We have inexhaustible reserves to call on in improving the theatrical repertory. We need only combine true artistic wisdom with the exactingness of the party spirit so that a sound literary foundation may be combined with the special gifts of the actor in one person with a director's vision, to produce an outstanding presentation.

This is coming and it shall be.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH PARTY JOURNAL ON INCREASING DISCIPLINE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 3-10

[Article: "Party Democracy and Discipline"]

[Excerpts] The essential factor in strengthening the managerial and administrative activity of the party in all spheres of Soviet society is the further improvement of all aspects of the party's vital activity, on the basis of strict observance of Lenin's teaching that democratic centralization incorporates the inseparable union of two principles - intraparty democracy and centralized administration and discipline. If democracy is consistently realized, it creates possibilities for the broad development of initiative and independent action and of communists' intellectual development and action; makes behavior more conscientious and strengthens the systematization and unity of actions. If properly implemented, centralization lends effectiveness to democracy and furthers its development.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, "Experience has shown that the party's strength and ability to function is largely determined by how consistently and correctly the principle of democratic centralization is implemented. There is an equal danger to the Marxist-Leninist party in anarchic lack of discipline that is falsely presented as democracy and in bureaucratic centralization that impedes the development of initiative and active work on the part of communists."*

It was emphasized in the summary report at the 25th CPSU Congress that "We must at one and the same time reinforce both principles of democratic centralization. On the one hand, centralization must be developed so that a limit is set to both departmentalism and localism. On the other - democratic tenets, local initiative must be developed so as to relieve the higher administrative echelons from trivial matters and assure the operational efficiency and flexibility of decision-making."

The conclusions drawn and the guidelines set at the 26th CPSU Congress also put the party on a course of undeterred observance of the fundamental requirements of democratic centralization, a type of intraparty organization that would give maximum freedom to every communist and every initiative of the party organization everywhere, in everything and still instill a lofty sense of accountability and a firm, truly communist and conscientious discipline.

* L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom" [Following Lenin's Course], Vol 3, p 301.

With improved composition, the enfranchised active membership of the party participated more fully in the party's many-sided activity. Not only workers in the party apparatus but also the majority of party committee members began to take part in preparing questions for discussion by plenums and party committee secretariats and in monitoring and organizing how adopted resolutions are implemented. The standing commissions on problems of party organization and ideology as well as on various aspects of economic management are constituted from their ranks.

But it would be incorrect to believe that we need no longer concern ourselves about this issue. It is no secret that the individual committee and secretariat members' role is sometimes limited to their presence at sessions and meetings. This is also not completely explained in terms of inadequate urging for participation or insufficient information but by errors that are still not checked in the party's work. More than once, the KaSSR CP Central Committee has warned the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to the effect that formalism, organizationalism and a - still existing - professional attitude are felt in the election of party organs. Some workers think that, if elected to a party committee, they will simply occupy a position and will not always take on the cares that accompany active participation in the party.

The unflagging attention of the republic party organization concerns improving the entire intraparty and general political information system that fastens the bond between the party organs' directors and the masses of members. In this system, party committees' resolutions are soon published, party workers' speeches before the membership masses appear in the central and local press, and availability has been provided of essay reports in memorandum form and other formats, minutes of party meetings, plenums and conferences, stenograms of congresses, secretariat sittings, informational bulletins and short reports and materials that make known the avant-garde findings of the party's work. Many party committees have adopted the practice of holding press conferences for the workers' press, on television and on the radio concerning current questions of social and social and political life. In addition, party committees are becoming more concerned to obtain information on site, so that they can direct the party organizations' activity in a more goal-oriented way, give positive values timely notice and dissemination and take measures to eliminate any shortcomings.

Permanent sectors in the obkoms, and nonpermanent sectors in gorkoms and raykoms of the party have been created for party information, and there are groups of party information specialists.

In some organizations now, an inability may be observed to fully utilize opportunities for true collective work and the knowledge, thoughts and experience of communists who have been active in the various sectors of economic and cultural growth. At the KaSSR CP Central Committee's 5th Plenum (March 1982) it was noted that there are still frequently cases where the active segment of the party, the rank-and-file communists are not involved in preparations for party meetings.

Too often these are prepared hurriedly and superficially, with a negative effect on the treatment of the agenda and the constructive quality of adopted resolutions. At times the party meetings are held although underattended and violations of convocation deadlines for the meetings occur. It happens that all kinds of artificial regimentation occur at party committee plenums; with the maturity of communism today, these have no genuine justification and merely impede creative party-member activity, criticism and self-criticism. Active, creative discussion is replaced at times by window-dressing speeches and self-congratulation.

The elimination of these and other similar shortcomings will enable party forums to become truly democratic, with comradely cooperation and an exacting spirit and with principled and profound deliberation of problems and honest disclosure of opinion and unmasking of faults. And this certainly will raise the efficiency and activity of the party administration.

In their deep awareness of this objective adherence to principles, the party has made it the standard of its everyday practice. "Only on the basis of intraparty democracy," state the currently valid rules of the CPSU, "can criticism and self-criticism be developed and that party discipline be improved that ought to be conscious, not mechanical." The further expansion and development of intraparty democracy under present-day conditions takes place in an inseparable dialectical relationship to the improvement of party discipline, organization and solidarity and the promotion of the unity of the party's ranks. This is done when concrete instruction is given all the members of the party, among them new party recruits.

Party organizations should strive to eliminate from their ranks all manifestations of passivity, indifference and lack of discipline and to instill in every communist a concern for party affairs and a striving to make a daily contribution to the formulation and realization of its policy and to enjoy his rights while carrying out obligations worthily and in every area.

There is often lack of system and thought in the work of a number of party organizations on the details and structure of their instructions, as an analysis has shown. This is above all attributable to the inability of some party leaders to organize persons and a problem and in a poor acquaintance with the personal and active character of communism.

We cannot think of improving the party ranks' discipline and level of active participation without the education of communists in the right approach to criticism and self-criticism. Experience has demonstrated that, without criticism and self-criticism, there is negligence of true party exactingness and adherence to principle, as a rule, and the foundations of intraparty democracy are torn down while a climate favorable to infringements and abuses is created. And conversely, where the conditions required for criticism and self-criticism to develop are created, communists also work in an active and comradely atmosphere, where a fighting spirit is more evident, discipline better and affairs more successful.

The KaSSR CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are called to follow closely the creation at party committees' plenums, secretariat sittings and party meetings of conditions favorable to the thorough and objective discussion of questions and the honest disclosure of opinion so that all sides of a given organization's or worker's activity be objectively evaluated, without an indulgent attitude toward shortcomings and those guilty of them.

Criticism from beneath deserves special attention. Comrade D. A. Kunayev noted at the KaSSR CP 15th Congress, that criticism is often made from above at the plenums of some obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and directed toward those in a lower position, while more rarely does a member address superior organizations or workers from below. Some leaders are oversensitive in their reactions to remarks directed at them and try to take reports as criticism. In some quarters, liberalism and an all-forgiving attitude flourish.

The primary party organizations accumulated valuable experience and found effective ways of monitoring administrative acts. Especially widespread use was made of accounts of economic managers on various questions at secretariat sittings, and those of party committees and communists' meetings and of permanent or nonpermanent commissions to study the state of affairs in various production sectors. Today there are 14,500 such commissions at work in the primary party organizations. Their task consists in helping the primary party organizations to use all their forms and means for complete and effective exercise of their right to monitor administrative activities and to stand watch over national government interests, decisively and without compromises and to struggle against departmental and bureaucratic barriers that still often appear to obstruct the resolution of problems in the economy, and not only in the economy.

In improving discipline, the republic party organizations ought to increase their educational effort to awaken all communists to accountability, as foreseen by the CPSU rules and ought to keep in mind those who have been reprimanded, by asking how they can improve their behavior and amend their errors and shortcomings. In such cases, when persons appear in the party ranks who are not true political fighters, the program and rules of the CPSU are violated and the lofty appellation of communist is discredited; the party organizations should take decisive steps to remove them.

The activity of the commissions for administrative actions control ought to be raised to a new, higher level. They ought to act, not as recorders of errors and shortcomings, but as fighting aides to the party organizations with their warnings against different violations and their education of cadres in greater accountability to their assigned task.

To resolve the problems presented by the 26th Party Congress, the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the KaSSR CP Central Committee's 6th Plenum requires of all communists a high degree of readiness to be mobilized, solidarity and activity. The development of party democracy, the improvement of party discipline - there are the true path to the further enhancement of communists' activism and accountability and the awakening of their avant-grade role in the collectives' labor and general political activities. And this in turn makes possible further successes in all sectors of economic and cultural growth.

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REGIONAL

CONTRIBUTION OF TURKMEN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES TO CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR, SERIYA OBNHCHESTVENNYKH
NAUK in Russian No 5, 1982 (signed to press 22 Dec 82) pp 3-10

[A.G. Babayev article: "The Establishment and Development of Science in Turkmenistan (On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR")]

[Excerpt] The republic's scientific achievements are the result of the daily attention of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government, and also the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The party draws the attention of leaders and party organizations in scientific research establishments and VUZ's to the need to strengthen work on urgent and long-term national economic problems, resolve tasks connected with scientific and technical progress and the more rational utilization of natural resources, analyze processes reflecting the spiritual life of society, and further consolidate basic research.

Since 1981 the scientific research establishments of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences have been participating in work on 16 programs, fulfilling about 50 tasks of all-union significance. The TuSSR Academy of Sciences, with the agreement of the TuSSR Gosplan and republic ministries and administrations, is taking active steps to switch to a qualitatively new level of planning for scientific research work on the basis of the extensive use of the program method which provides for a straight-through path from scientific quest to series production, recruiting the scientists of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and sector institutes, VUZ's, and industrial and agricultural enterprises to implement the programs.

Since the formation of scientific-technical, goal-oriented programs envisages not only a sound choice of problems and ways to solve them most effectively but also a balancing of the resources needed to solve each problem and preliminary scientific work and the preparation of scientific personnel, the TuSSR Academy of Sciences has had to carry out a great deal of scientific organizational work to combine the efforts of scientists and specialists in the republic's production and planning and design organizations.

This is now the second year in which work is being done on nine goal-oriented programs for the most important problems underpinning the realization of state

plans for the economic and social development of the TuSSR in 1981-1985. These are:

- drawing up systems of practical recommendations on regional problems in the development and improvement of the socialist way of life;

- work on the physiological and psychophysiological bases for enhancing human physical work capacity under arid conditions;

- the development and fabrication of highly efficient solar-powered installations for electric, water and heat supplies for automobile users;

- the development of a technologic process for comprehensive treatment of underground iodobromide water in locations in West Turkmenistan;

- the development of scientific bases and technology for the utilization of mineral waters in agriculture in the TuSSR;

- the development of a complex of scientific and practical measures to improve the productiveness of fine-fibered cotton in the TuSSR;

- the development of a complex of scientific and practical measures to strengthen the fodder base for livestock farming in the TuSSR;

- the development of an effective system for protecting agricultural crops against pests;

- the development of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress in the TuSSR over the next 20 years (by five-year plans).

Some 13 scientific establishments of the academy of sciences, 12 republic sector scientific research institutes, 9 all-union scientific research institutes, 6 republic VUZ's, 2 republic planning institutes, 11 ministries and administrations and 14 industrial and agricultural organizations are involved in the fulfillment of these goal-oriented programs.

The course taken toward program, goal-oriented planning and the comprehensive solution of the most important scientific and scientific-technical problems makes it possible to make more efficient use of the republic's scientific potential and to make a substantial contribution to the development of Turkmenistan's economy and culture, and of science itself.

At the present stage in the building of communism, as the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, when the scales of scientific research and production have been increased so much, the significance of coordinating scientific research has grown even more.

The problem councils under the departments of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and the other public, scientific-organizational and scientific consultative organs set up under the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, are playing an important role in the coordinating activity of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences.

There are now 12 scientific councils, 3 commissions and 1 committee within the system of the academy of sciences and their main task is to determine the main directions in scientific research and the most effective ways of working on problems, and to coordinate the activities of the scientific subdivisions, regardless of their administrative subordination.

The TuSSR Academy of Sciences acts as coordinator of scientific research not only on the republic scale but also on an all-union scale for some problems.

With each passing year the scientific links between the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and the republic sector institutes and VUZ's and establishments of the same type in the fraternal republics are being expanded and strengthened.

The scientists of Turkmenistan are conducting joint research on individual problems with scientists in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan. Joint scientific research work with scientists from the socialist countries and other countries in the world is assuming increasing scales.

The significant growth in the scientific potential of the republic's scientific establishments and VUZ's, which have gained much scientific experience and achieved a high theoretical level in their research, is promoting the successful implementation of international scientific links. The forms of international scientific contacts by Turkmen scientists are growing more varied with each passing year: participation in joint work on problems within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the training of scientific personnel, trips by scientists abroad to provide scientific help and participate in international undertakings, and the reception of foreign scientists and specialists in the republic; and the mutual exchange of scientific literature and seeds [as published. probably "seminars" was intended--ed]

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REGIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET PHILOSOPHY IN TATARIA TRACED

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 82 (signed to press 13 Oct 82)
pp 36-44

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Ya. G. Abdullin, the Institute of Language, Literature and History imeni G. Ibragimov of the Kazan Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Docent M. F. Faseyev, the Chair of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Kazan Institute of Construction Engineering: "Philosophical Science in Soviet Tataria"]

[Excerpts] During the first years of the building of socialism theoretical problems of social development were at the center of attention of Soviet Marxist scholars. First of all the works of G. Ibragimov are among the independent studies devoted to the problems of social development. His book "Velikaya Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya i diktatura proletariata" [The Great October Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat] (Kazan, 1922), which was written on the basis of the serious study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and general history and the generalization of abundant factual material, was the first historical philosophical study in Tatar literature, which reveals the importance and experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and a serious attempt at the interpretation of Lenin's theory of the class struggle, the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A number of important principles of historical materialism were revealed in the works of G. Tolymbayskiy, I. Rakhmatullin, Kh. Yuldashev, G. Sagdi and others, in which the fundamental difference of historical materialism from the sociology of the past was shown and an attempt was made to characterize the Leninist stage of the development of the Marxist theory of society, to reveal the essence of the materialistic interpretation of history, the correlation of the objective and the subjective in the historical process and the role of the popular masses and the individual in social development and to set forth consistently the Marxist-Leninist theory of classes and the class struggle, the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The book of Kh. Naum, "Historical Materialism" (Moscow, 1930), which was written in Tatar, played an important role as a textbook.

From the first days of the establishment of Soviet power in Tataria to the early 1930's the struggle of advanced revolutionary social thought against bourgeois nationalistic ideology held one of the main places on the ideological front. The Tatar bourgeoisie, having adopted the false concept of the "social homogeneity" of

the Muslims, accused the Soviet regime of forcing the "Russian means" of building socialism upon the Muslim peoples.

The services of K. Yakubov, M. Vakhitov, Kh. Urmanov, I. I. Khodorovskiy, S. Said-Galiyev, I. Rakhmatullin, M. O. Razumov and other well-known party and state figures are invaluable in the promotion and pursuit of Lenin's national policy, as well as in the struggle against bourgeois nationalism. The theoretical works of G. Ibragimov, G. Gali, G. Kasimov, Kh. Khasanov, Sh. Tipeyev and others played an important role in the development of social thought on the national question and in the exposure of the reactionary essence of the ideology and practice of the bourgeois nationalists. The book of G. Ibragimov "The Black About-Face or White Emigre Literature" (Moscow, 1924), which was translated into Russian and a number of Turkic languages, was especially valuable with respect to its scientific level, militancy and timeliness in the exposure of the reactionary essence of nationalistic propensities. Many of its theses even now have not lost their topicality, especially the scientifically argued criticism of the theses of the nationalists about the unity of the interests of the Muslims and about the religion of Islam as ostensibly the main attribute of the national community of the peoples of the Muslim faith.

In the work of Kh. Khasanov "Protiv burzhuaznogo natsionalizma na istoricheskom fronte" [Against Bourgeois Nationalism on the Historical Front] (Moscow, 1931) a scientific critique of social Darwinist concepts of nations and national relations is given on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and national relations. The untenability of the attempt of nationalistic circles, which was most dangerous at that time for its political orientation, to represent all the Russian people as a common enemy-oppressor of the Tatar and Turkic peoples is convincingly revealed in it. In the books of G. Gali "V bor'be za proletarskuyu kul'turu" [In the Struggle for Proletarian Culture] (Kazan, 1931) and S. Tipeyev "Natsiya i natsional'naya kul'tura" [The Nation and National Culture] (Moscow, 1929) the main attention is devoted to the problem of national cultures and to the common Soviet culture, as well as to the criticism of the ultraleftist interpretations of the essence of the national.

The problems, which are closely connected with the objective laws of the formation and development of socialist social relations and with the tasks of the improvement of the social relations of mature socialism and the communist education of the workers, hold an important place in the studies of philosophers of the republic in the area of Marxist-Leninist sociology.

Back in the early 1950's the problems of the objective laws of the formation and development of socialism were actively studied in the Chair of Philosophy of Kazan State University. The monograph of M. I. Abdrakhmanov "O roli sotsialisticheskikh proizvodstvennykh otnosheniy v razvitii proizvoditel'nykh sil" [On the Role of Socialist Production Relations in the Development of Productive Forces] (Kazan, 1957) was the first work in this direction. The collective monographs: "V. I. Lenin i nekotoryye voprosy teorii i praktiki stroitel'stva kommunizma" [V. I. Lenin and Some Questions of the Theory and Practice of Building Communism] (Kazan, 1962), "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya i obshchestvennyy progress" [The October Revolution and Social Progress] (Kazan, 1967) and "V. I. Lenin i obshchestvennyy progress" [V. I. Lenin and Social Progress] (Kazan, 1967), a number of thematic collections and works of young scholars were published under his supervision. The collective works "Filosofsko-sotsiologicheskiye problemy razvitogo sotsializma"

[Philosophical and Sociological Problems of Mature Socialism] (Kazan, 1976) and "Metodologicheskiye problemy razvitogo sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva" [Methodological Problems of Mature Socialist Society] (Kazan, 1980) were published in recent years. The process of the development of the productive forces of the communist formation in their connection with production relations and the biosphere is examined in the work of R. V. Mursalimov "Dialektika glavnoy proizvoditel'noy sily kommunisticheskoy formatsii" [The Dialectics of the Main Productive Force of the Communist Formation] (Kazan, 1982).

Considerable work is being performed by philosophers of the republic on the study of philosophical and sociological problems of the individual. The peculiarities of the formation and the structure of the basic social types of the individual in different socioeconomic formations and the specific nature of the development of the socialist type of individual are studied in the book of B. K. Lebedev "Istoricheskiye formy sotsial'nykh tipov lichnosti. Sotsial'no-filosofskiy aspekt" [The Historical Forms of Social Types of the Individual. The Social Philosophical Aspect] (Kazan, 1976). The philosophical problems of man and the questions of the social development of the individual, which are connected with it, are being intensively elaborated at the Chair of Philosophy of the Pedagogical Institute--in the studies of Kh. F. Sabirov, S. I. Berman, R. V. Mursalimov, V. Kh. Abinov and others. The collective of the chair has published the thematic collections "Voprosy sotsial'nogo razvitiya lichnosti" [Questions of the Social Development of the Individual] (Kazan, 1975) and "Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya revolyutsiya i problema cheloveka" [The Scientific and Technical Revolution and the Problem of Man] (Kazan, 1977). The monograph of Kh. F. Sabirov "Chelovek kak sotsiologicheskaya problema" [Man as a Sociological Problem] (Kazan, 1972), which is devoted to the elaboration of theoretical and methodological problems of the Marxist-Leninist conception of the socialization and development of man as an individual, is a thorough study. A categorical analysis of the concept "the essential forces of man" is made in the studies of Ye. A. Zhelezov.

The work of V. N. Kiselev "Rabochiy klass SSSR--rukovodyashchaya sila stroitel'stva kommunizma" [The USSR Working Class Is the Guiding Force of the Building of Communism] (Kazan, 1969) is devoted to the theoretical elaboration of the role of the working class in social development. In the monograph of M. A. Nugayev "Trudovaya aktivnost' rabocheho klassa razvitogo sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva" [The Labor Activeness of the Working Class of Mature Socialist Society] (Kazan, 1976) and the collective work "Sotsial'naya aktivnost' trudyashchikhsya v razvitom sotsialisticheskoy obshchestve" [The Social Activeness of Workers in Mature Socialist Society] (Kazan, 1978) the essence and content of the labor activeness of the working class are studied, the methodology of the concrete sociological study of this phenomenon is covered and the basic directions of the further development and improvement of the social activeness of the workers are revealed.

Urgent problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the social revolution are being fruitfully studied by a group of philosophers under the supervision of V. A. Kuzin. Particular attention here is being devoted to the problems of the typology of social revolutions, the dialectics of objective and subjective factors in social revolutions and the critical analysis of bourgeois sociology on these questions. The monograph of V. A. Kuzin "Narodnyye massy i revolyutsiya" [The Popular Masses and the Revolution] (Kazan, 1966) and the collective work "Sub'yektivnyy faktor revolyutsii" [The Subjective Factor of a Revolution] (Kazan, 1974) are devoted to the elaboration of these problems.

Philosophers of the republic are devoting much attention to the further scientific elaboration of Lenin's theoretical heritage on the national question and the problem of international relations in the USSR. In particular, in the works of M. R. Bulatov special attention is devoted to the revelation of the dialectics of the two trends in the development of nations and national relations and to the problems of the continuity, qualitative features and social consequences of these trends under the conditions of capitalism and socialism. In the monograph of M. B. Sadykov "Yedinstvo internatsional'nykh i natsional'nykh interesov v Sovetskom mnogonatsional'nom gosudarstve" [The Unity of International and National Interests in the Soviet Multinational State] (Kazan, 1975) the problems of the dialectics of the national and the international in the development of Soviet federative relations are examined on the basis of the analysis and generalization of considerable factual material which characterizes interrepublic ties. The theoretical and practical problems of the flourishing and convergence of national cultures under socialism and the dialectics of the national and the international in these interdependent processes are revealed in the book of K. F. Faseyev "Natsional'noye i internatsional'noye v sotsialisticheskoy kul'ture" [The National and the International in Socialist Culture] (Kazan, 1970). The book of B. Zheleznov "Avtonomiya podlinnaya i mnimaya" [Real and Imaginary Autonomy] (Kazan, 1981), which contains abundant factual material, is devoted to the study of the dialectics of the national and the international in the development of the autonomous state system of the Soviet peoples and the objective laws of the formation of the autonomies of a number of foreign countries.

A number of philosophers of the republic are studying questions of Marxist-Leninist esthetics. Important problems of esthetic education are covered in the monographs of L. A. Volovich "Sistema esteticheskogo vospitaniya" [The System of Esthetic Education] (Kazan, 1976), "Esteticheskoye vospitaniye trudyashchikhsya v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" [The Esthetic Education of Workers Under the Conditions of Mature Socialism] (Moscow, 1976) and others.

The monograph of K. T. Gizatov "Natsional'noye i internatsional'noye v sovetskom iskusstve" [The National and the International in Soviet Art] (Kazan, 1974) is devoted to the analysis of the problems of the national and the international in art and the role of the esthetic factor in the objective processes of the internationalization of the arts of the peoples of the USSR. The collective work "Dukhovnaya krasota sovetskogo cheloveka. Dukhovnyye potrebnosti razvitogo sotsializma" [The Spiritual Beauty of the Soviet Individual. The Spiritual Needs of Mature Socialism] (Kazan, 1980), which was published under the editorship of K. T. Gizatov, is of great cognitive and educational importance.

The problems of Marxist-Leninist religious studies and atheism are studied in the book of Z. A. Ishmukhamedov "Islam i yego ideologiya" [Islam and Its Ideology] (Kazan, 1959) and "Sotsial'naya rol' i evolyutsiya islama v Tatarii" [The Social Role and Evolution of Islam in Tataria] (Kazan, 1979), Yu. S. Komarov "Kritika ponimaniya svobody v sovremennom russkom pravoslavii" [A Critique of the Interpretation of Freedom in Modern Russian Orthodoxy] (Kazan, 1979) and other works.

Substantial works, which are devoted to the criticism of contemporary bourgeois philosophy and sociology and the exposure of the ideology of anticommunism and revisionism, have been published in recent years (see, in particular, the latest works of M. Kh. Farukshin "Leninskiye printsipy kritiki antimarksizma" [The Leninist

Principles of the Criticism of Anti-Marxism] (Kazan, 1972), "Partiya v politicheskoy sisteme sovetskogo obshchestva. Protiv kontseptsii sovremennogo antikommunizma" [The Party in the Political System of Soviet Society. Against the Concepts of Modern Anticommunism] (Kazan, 1973), "Sotsialisticheskaya demokratiya i burzhuaznaya 'sovetologiya': ocherk kritiki antikommunisticheskikh konsteptsii" [Socialist Democracy and Bourgeois "Sovietology": A Study of the Criticism of Anticommunist Concepts] (Kazan, 1976), "Politicheskaya sistema razvitogo sotsializma i sovremennyy antikommunizm" [The Political System of Mature Socialism and Modern Anticommunism] (Kazan, 1980)).

A number of works of S. G. Batyyev are devoted to the criticism of modern bourgeois nationalism and the exposure of the attempts of the ideologists of anti-Sovietism to falsify the basic principles of the program and policy of our party with respect to the national question. The book of S. G. Batyyev and M. I. Abdullin "Tatarskaya ASSR: real'nost' i burzhuaznyye mify" [The Tatar ASSR: Reality and Bourgeois Myths] (Kazan, 1977) merits special attention. The book of K. F. Faseyev "Illyuziya ideologii antisovetizma. Protiv burzhuaznoy fal'sifikatsii zhizni sotsialisticheskikh natsii" [The Illusion of the Ideology of Anti-Sovietism. Against the Bourgeois Falsification of the Life of the Socialist Nations] (Kazan, 1978) is notable for a pointed political orientation.

The bourgeois concepts of peace and peaceful coexistence are criticized in the publications of O. V. Nesmelov "Kakogo mirnogo sosushchestvovaniya khotyat ideologi imperializma?" [What Kind of Peaceful Coexistence Do the Ideologists of Imperialism Want?] (Moscow, 1964) and "Marksizm-Leninizm i strategiya mira" [Marxism-Leninism and the Strategy of Peace] (Kazan, 1970).

The studies of E. V. Chernyak are devoted to the criticism of contemporary falsifiers of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the role of the party and the building of socialism and communism.

Constant attention is being devoted to the history of the development of philosophical and social thought in Tataria. The scientific elaboration of this important problem was commenced by the works of G. Ibragimov, G. Sagdi, N. N. Firsov and others. The decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) "On the Status of and Measures on the Improvement of Mass Political and Ideological Work in the Tatar Party Organization" (9 August 1944), which indicated the serious ideological errors in the coverage of the history of the Tatar people, Tatar literature and art, was of great importance for the launching of purposeful studies in this area. The large amount of work on the writing of a scientific history of Tataria, which concluded with the publication of the two-volume work "Istoriya Tatarskoy ASSR" [The History of the Tatar ASSR] (1955, 1969), was one of the important features of the implementation of the decree. The writing of this basic work, in which a number of fundamental problems of the history of the origin and development of the Tatar people found a scientific solution and elucidation, was also of great importance for the determination of the basic problems and directions of the study of the history of its social and philosophical thought.

M. Kh. Gaynullin, Kh. Kh. Khasanov, M. K. Mukharyamov, R. I. Nafigov, K. F. Faseyev and others made a great contribution by their studies in the affirmation of Marxist-Leninist methodology in the study of social thought and the objective coverage of the ideological and theoretical heritage of progressive thinkers of the

past. In the works of K. F. Faseyev "Iz istorii tatarskoy peredovoy obshchestvennoy mysli" [From the History of Progressive Tatar Social Thought] (Kazan, 1955), "Sila bratstva i druzhby" [The Strength of Fraternity and Friendship] (Kazan, 1968) and "Na putyakh proletarskogo internatsionalizma (utverzheniye idey internationalizma v tatarskoy obshchestvennoy mysli i kul'ture)" [On the Paths of Proletarian Internationalism (The Affirmation of the Ideas of Internationalism in Tatar Social Thought and Culture)] (Kazan, 1977) the basic trends of the development of progressive Tatar social thought, the formation and development of revolutionary democratic ideas are studied, the objective bases and historical roots of the internationalistic aspirations of the workers and the nationalistic trends of the exploiting classes are revealed and the struggle of these trends is traced.

The studies of R. I. Nafigov, which are devoted to the most important problems of the history of social thought, the development of party history and historical philosophical science and the elaboration of the scientific problems of Leninist themes, have received wide recognition. In his monograph "Formirovaniye i razvitiye peredovoy tatarskoy obshchestvenno-politicheskoy mysli" [The Formation and Development of Progressive Tatar Sociopolitical Thought] (Kazan, 1964), "Tayny revolyutsionnogo podpol'ya" [The Secrets of the Revolutionary Underground] (Kazan, 1981) and a number of other works the peculiarities of the formation of revolutionary democratic ideas and the spread of Marxism-Leninism in Tataria before the October Revolution are revealed and an appraisal of the legacy of many figures of Tatar culture is given. The collective monograph "Obshchestvenno-politicheskaya mysl' v Povolzh'ye v XIX-nachale XX v." [Sociopolitical Thought in the Volga River Area in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries] (Kazan, 1977) and a number of other works were prepared and published under his supervision.

The monograph of S. M. Mikhaylova "Formirovaniye i razvitiye prosvetitel'stva sredi tatar Povolzh'ya" [The Formation and Development of Educational Activities Among the Tatars of the Volga River Area] (Kazan, 1972), in which the educational activity of Kazan University is also shown, is devoted to the analysis of the history of Tatar social thought. The philosophical and sociological views of progressive Tatar thinkers of the 19th century are revealed in the monograph of Ya. G. Abdullin "Tatarskaya prosvetitel'skaya mysl'. Sotsial'naya priroda i osnovnyye problemy" [Tatar Educational Thought. The Social Nature and Basic Problems] (Kazan, 1976). Important problems of the formation and development of progressive social and philosophical thought are covered in the book of Ya. G. Abdullin and K. F. Faseyev "N. G. Chernyshevskiy i tatarskaya obshchestvennaya mysl'" [N. G. Chernyshevskiy and Tatar Social Thought] (Kazan, 1978), as well as in the collections "Vydayushchiysya prosvetitel'-demokrat Kayum Nasyri" [The Outstanding Educator-Democrat Kayum Nasyri] (Kazan, 1976) and "Iz istorii tatarskoy obshchestvennoy mysli" [From the History of Tatar Social Thought] (Kazan, 1979), which were published under the scientific editorship of Ya. G. Abdullin.

Many questions of historical philosophical problems, which are connected with the elaboration of Leninist themes and the study of the ideological struggle of the party and progressive social thought on the path of the pursuit of the Leninist national policy in Tataria, are covered in the basic studies of M. K. Mukharyamov "Tatarskaya kul'tura za 40 let Sovetskoy vlasti" [Tatar Culture After 40 Years of Soviet Power] (Kazan, 1957), "Oktyabr' i natsional'nyy vopros v Tatarii. Oktyabr' 1917-iyulya 1918" [October and the National Question in Tataria. October 1917-July 1918] (Kazan, 1958), "Oktyabr' i natsional'no-gosudarstvennoye stroitel'stvo

v Tatarii" [October and Nation-State Building in Tataria] (Moscow, 1969), M. A. Saydesheva "Lenin i sotsialisticheskoye stroitel'stvo v Tatarii" [Lenin and the Building of Socialist in Tataria] (Moscow, 1969) and a number of thematic collections and collective monographs of the Kazan Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which are devoted to the study of the historical past of Tataria.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINE METAL WORKERS EXPLAIN PRODUCTION LAG

Kiev RADIANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by A. Kozlenko, steel worker, A. Lazarenko, gas worker, V. Pavlychenko, chief operator-roller, Yenakiyivskiy metallurgic plant: "Worker Conscience Speaks Up"]

[Excerpt] At the November (1982) CC CPSU Plenum some ministries and departments were criticized for their part in the unfulfillment of a series of very important plan indices. One of them was the country's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. "Hardened ground has increased in ferrous metallurgy enterprise work. Last year and this year the branch is not fulfilling planned goals," stated CC CPSU General Secretary, comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his speech at the Plenum.

The Yenakiyivskiy metallurgical plant has not been fulfilling its plans for a long time also. Why? What should be done to return the collective's former success full of rich, heroic worker traditions? These and other important issues are taken up by enterprise metallurgists today.

Never before has plant administration received so many telegrams as recently. They are coming in from the Far East, the Ural and Baltic areas and Moldavia. We should probably be glad that the enterprise is known in all corners of the country. Yet, Yenakiyivskiy plant metallurgists are concerned. Almost each telegram is a disturbing signal about frustrated production deliveries by our collective. Steel, eagerly awaited by industrial and rural workers, is not delivered to consumers on time or in the right amounts. Since our lack of discipline affects the work of others, causing delays in construction completion of important structures and also in the release of various production items, we again wondered why such a continuous gap exists in our collective. What should be done to improve enterprise work, bringing back its former glory?

The November CC CPSU Plenum decisions stimulate us to a deeper analysis of the situation and a search for reserves in work improvement.

How can our worker honor accept the fact that for only nine months of this year the plant owes the state 123 thousand tons cast iron, 175 thousand tons steel and 196 thousand tons rolled metal.

One of the primary foundations for successful activity in any enterprise is a high level of scientific-technical progress. This progress has considerable affect on the pace of production release, its quality, net cost, materials economy, etc. Is the plant's technical level equal to the goals set for us? How do we take care of registering new materials in shops and sections? Some work, of course, does get done. In the past five-year plan, especially, measures were introduced for technical production refurbishing providing an opportunity to free almost a thousand workers conditionally and to make jobs easier for a similar number. Already this year a thermal air heating regime was introduced in the blast furnace and units producing shaped steel were modernized. A reconstruction of blast furnace no. 3 is now under way. Experts could, of course, list a few other new technical items introduced. However, even they may not be able to correct the obvious fact that this work is done inconsistently and unsystematically, sometimes even without determining the measure's economic expediency.

Let us cite an appropriate example. Back in 1975, automated production administration was being developed and introduced in the blast furnace, converter and compression shops. At this time electronic computers were acquired, systems for gathering, editing and transferring information and other equipment. Almost 3.7 million rubles were spent. And what are the returns? Not a kopek. Only losses: the equipment is almost outdated morally. The reason can be found in a lack of system already mentioned before. At least a dozen shops and services are busy with the introduction of ASU (automated administration system) in the plant, each of them acting as they please.

Do not misunderstand us: we have nothing against electronic computing technology. High quality and inexpensive metal cannot be produced without it very readily. In addition to the economic benefits there are also social gains. Working conditions and production quality improve, the work acquires a more creative character. However, these conveniences do not come of themselves. They come to him who is clearly aware of the goal and methods of achievement, selecting the most rational variants, aiming at earliest introduction of new technology. To put it briefly, the individual who approaches problem solutions with least expenditures assuring high final results. This approach, unfortunately, is lacking.

How can we explain this? Perhaps the reason is a somewhat specific understanding of ways to increase production effectiveness. We have

often heard at various plant meetings and conferences that so many thousands of rubles were assigned for some end. But is a large amount of money the chief measure of the state of the situation in a given section? Perhaps it should be the opposite, less put in and more obtained?

Speaking of directing funds, we must mention that things are not at all well here. A large amount is always aimed mostly at developing basic production. To some extent it is justified: high quality rolled metal cannot be obtained at an outdated mill. But is it beneficial to the state when this rolled metal is made and cannot be delivered to the appropriate address? Yet, this happens often at the plant -- ready production remains standing idly on lines. It is standing because the enterprise railway system has not changed since its construction in the post-war years, although production extent in this period has tripled and quadrupled. The republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is well aware of this, both plant managers and city party committee have often requested assistance. So far, there are no results.

Institute workers in our branch also owe a great debt to metallurgists. Today, the most progressive technology has been introduced in almost all shops. But it is enough to look at subsidiary operations and you will see that the workers basic tools are still a spade and a crow-bar as they were many years ago.

A deep analysis of the plant situation will provide also other reasons for lagging. Our goals are still not balanced with material security. Schedules for capital and current unit repair work are not adhered to. Ore is often received with a low iron content. Few reserve parts are distributed for modernizing equipment. Yet, in addition to these reasons, there are still internal ones. They were cited openly by communists at a reporting-elective party meeting which recently took place in shops. They are frequent violations of work and technological discipline and a careless attitude towards resources. Now, for example, the neighboring coke-chemical plant collective instead of 34 thousand cubic meters of gas delivers to us only 8 thousand every twenty-four hours. This has a negative effect on the work of all units and the UkSSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must apply all measures to improve the work of both the Yenakiyivskiy and other coke-chemical plants.

Now let us see how metallurgists themselves deal with fuel resources. We can see here that they spend it quite unreasonably. The grade rolled metal shop alone, for example, has already spent 5273 tons of fuel since the beginning of the year. Perhaps, then, we should start with ourselves?

A feeling of personal responsibility for a common matter is not just empty words. It is a quality without which success cannot be expected today. Trying to raise work productivity, leaders in the first five-year plans counted basically on their own physical strength.

Back in 1940 each worker in industry was allotted 1000 rubles worth of equipment. Now this amount has increased almost tenfold. How great, then, is the responsibility of the worker who has at his disposal such large resources. It is no accident that at the November (1982) CC CPSU Plenum it was stressed that the party expects a high awareness, public activity, organization and discipline from each worker. We must clearly understand that plan fulfillment is dependent on the personal contribution of all metallurgists.

How do you raise responsibility? A solution, suggested by life, lies in creating single order brigades. This method, as shown by the experience of such collectives in the agglomeration shop, is best suited to today's requirements of production organization, fostering among people an interest in high work results. Since this method has been introduced, absenteeism has decreased considerably, as well as tardiness, and other violations. It is also very important that single order brigades have a stable plan for production starting and a wage fund so that there is interest in utilizing reserves rather than covering them up. What is the result? The agglomeration shop is the only one at the plant which is credited today with above plan production. It is too bad that this progressive form is introduced slowly, and specialized categories such as repairmen in all shops have not been touched at all. Appropriate organizational measures are not always taken in creating single order brigades in a plant. How can new methods of management be pushed into an old administration frame?

To quickly remove these and a number of other reasons which caused the gap it is not enough to overcome present lagging. It has important meaning for the future also. Right now a change of generations is taking place at the enterprise. Experienced workers are retiring, young ones are replacing them. What could be done so that they become true masters at the plant, realizing their responsibility for the metal? There is only one way -- they must feel proud of their profession. They will feel proud when they will have appropriate conditions for creative work and will be surrounded by daily support and attention. We cannot be upset by the fact that some of the young people do not remain at the enterprise. Perhaps we have not yet educated our followers. The role of managers in the production middle team must be improved.

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REGIONAL

CONCERN VOICED OVER HEAVY INDUSTRY IN DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by L. Dayen, M. Nechyporenko, special correspondents:
"Increasing Returns"]

[Excerpts] Oblast committee plenum discussed a summary of the November (1982) CC CPSU Plenum and the goals of the oblast party organization. Oblast provisions program was also reviewed. A talk on the first issue was given by CC Ukrainian Communist Party Politburo candidate, first secretary oblast party committee, Ye.V. Kachalovs'kyy and on the second by oblast executive committee chairman, V.G. Boyko.

Communists, oblast workers as well as the whole party, all Soviet people, stressed Ye.V. Kachalovs'kyy, wholeheartedly approve and support decisions made at the November CC CPSU Plenum, at the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session. Plenum decisions, positions and conclusions mentioned in the speech by General Secretary CC CPSU, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, are a program of action for 1983, which is particularly important for the fulfillment of economic five-year plans in general.

There are definite achievements. Yet, plenum participants evaluated them from a level of high party demands, a critical state of affairs analysis, a deep search for reserves for further intensification, an increase in effectiveness and quality of all branches of social production. Facts were cited: Planned oblast goals for a number of most important indices are not being fulfilled. It was noted with concern that specific enterprises, even whole branches, found themselves in debt. In this connection the lagging in ferrous metallurgy and in coal industry was criticized at the plenum.

Ways and reserves for increasing the activity of lagging enterprises and raising personnel responsibility for the matter at hand were discussed by first secretary of Dneprodzerzhynsk city party committee, O.F. Hordiyenko, general manager of the "Kryvbasruda" production association P. Yu. Konstantynov, general manager of "Pavlohradvuhillya" production association Ye. M. Ponomar'ov and others. Speakers pointed out the need to improve planning and economy administration and to utilize work and material resources better.

A feeling of responsibility, initiative, capability, and socialist enterprise by efficient managers determines the success in each area. This requirement of the November CC CPSU Plenum was referred to by speakers who noted the urgent problems in the machine building branch. What is the situation today? Product metal content is decreasing slowly, the equipment change coefficient is not rising. A completely justified criticism was directed at the Pridneprovska railway and its Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog sections. It was noted with concern that they do not provide regular service and do not satisfy transportation needs. Why? Party organizations accept shortcomings and do not use energetic measures to exert influence on transport work. Let us consider popular consumption commodities. Is everything alright? Some enterprises under the guise of various excuses avoid releasing commodities for the people. This concerns particularly the Dnepropetrovsk electro-mechanical plant and "Pavlogradsil'mash" boiler-subsidiary equipment. Product variety is expanding rather slowly. The need to increase party, state and planning discipline was stressed by first secretary, Dnepropetrovsk city party committee V.P. Oshko, A.A. Shvedchenko, director, Novomoskovskiy pipe plant and others.

In fulfilling the November CC CPSU Plenum decisions an important role is assigned to accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Politburo member CC Ukrainian Communist Party, Chairman Ukrainian SSR Soviet of Ministers O.P. Lyashko spoke at the Plenum. The CC CPSU Plenums which took place in November, the unanimous election of Leonid Brezhnev's closest companion, the faithful Leninist, comrade Yu. V. Andropov as General Secretary CC CPSU, he said, became convincing testimony to the monolithic unity of party and people, proving forcefully that the CPSU will continue to fulfill the general line and the course in internal and external politics set by the 26th Party Congress.

Enterprise and association directors and party committees should utilize all measures to correct this situation and to provide for the fulfillment of the planned increase in work productivity and raising production effectiveness.

O.P. Lyashko discussed problems in ferrous metallurgy. Many of its enterprises in the oblast work stably. The eleven-month plan was overfulfilled by the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical plant imeni Petrovskiy, all pipe-rolling plants, a number of mining-concentration combines, "Kryvbasruda" association, Dnepropetrovsk and Dneprodzerzhynsk coke-chemical plants. Of course, managers of these collectives and party organizations, regardless of difficulties, are able to find ways of solving complex issues in fulfilling plans. However, because of unsatisfactory work by other enterprises the oblast on the whole does not fulfill its task in metal production. Two of the largest metallurgical plants "Kryvorizhstal" and the Krivoy Rog coke-chemical plant imeni Dzerzhynskiy are working poorly. Reserves are barely used here. Can we accept the fact that some of the basic shops in the plant have a low work discipline?

Most important for now are an increase in the level of production and work organization and an improvement in the activities of engineering services. Lagging enterprises should be provided more active assistance by both the UkSSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the party oblast committee.

There is a continuous increase in popular consumption commodities in the oblast. Yet, population needs in some products are not yet fully satisfied.

Construction matters must be settled by the end of the year. Conditions on starting points are of particular concern. Basic 10-month funds put into effect amounted only to 37 percent of the yearly goal. It is very important to start the oxygen converting shop in Dneprodzerzhynsk on time mastering technology quickly. It is also essential to put into operation the Hrushevskiy quarry of the Marganetskiy mining concentration combine, the mine "Zakhidno-Donbas'ka No. 21/22" and other starting facilities.

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REGIONAL

READER POLL SUGGESTS CHANGES FOR UKRAINIAN PAPER

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by A. Zonenko: "The Reader's Opinion: Survey of Replies to the Questionnaire 'PRAVDA UKRAINY in 1983'"]

[Text] Letters marked "PRAVDA UKRAINY in 1983" are arriving at the editorial board every day. There are quite enough of them already to form a judgment on how the reader regards the newspaper and what kind of newspaper he wants it to be. Of course, the decisions of the just held CPSU Central Committee Plenum and session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which defined the plan and budget for the country's economic and social development during 1983, are certainly evoking new responses and specific proposals concerning the participation of the newspaper in the fulfillment of the party's plans. They will be studied and taken into consideration in our work.

What does the reader talk about and what is the essence of his proposals.

The Main Subject

The principle question -- an individual's attitude toward work -- disturbs all those who responded to the editor's request. And this is understandable. Everything, that we have, and everything, that we are rich in, have been created by the work of the people and for the people. And everything, that we plan, can only be carried out by their work also.

A thorough understanding of the tasks, which have been assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the importance of the Food Program distinguishes the overwhelming majority of the readers' letters no matter where their authors work. The article by the milkmaid, Antonina Fedusenko, in the newspaper truly aroused many and they liked the essay on it by journalist Georgiy Simakovich. As is known, the milkmaid's letter was given a high rating by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a special decree was adopted on it. The readers fully share the main thought which was expressed

in the letter, concerning the fact that each of us must determine his place and his contribution in implementing the Food Program and must do everything so that it will be successfully fulfilled today, tomorrow and day after day.

This also was characteristic. No matter who answered the questionnaire -- the industrial worker or the agricultural worker, the cultural figure or the scientific figure, the pensioner or the housewife -- everyone touches on the Food Program to some degree or other and makes his own proposals for implementing it. Actually, no one remains indifferent to this program!

If one were to sum up the readers' statements in this regard, they would basically consist of the wish: increase the responsibility of personnel for the fulfillment of their direct obligations by means of newspaper publicity, especially the responsibility of agricultural specialists -- agronomists, livestock specialists, veterinary workers, and engineers; demonstrate and organize the cooperation and intercommunications of industrial and agricultural enterprises in solving the food problem; and pay more attention to insuring the safekeeping and wise expenditure of everything which has been grown and mined by difficult work. In this connection, it is suggested that the newspaper touch more often upon subjects concerning the accounting for agricultural products, the work of kolkhoz and sovkhoz bookkeepers and economists, and the improving of their role in the struggle for economy and against wastefulness and mismanagement. It is suggested that the newspaper be on the alert for how the crop, which has been grown, is stored in warehouses, elevators and bases, and in what packaging; how it is delivered from there to the consumer; how the bakers are working; and whether they are using flour, butter, sugar, and other products zealously. It is necessary to place special stress on improving the operations of all types of transportation.

The discussion of ways to fulfill the Food Program is so broad and full of plans (it also touches on the subsidiary farms of enterprises, private plots and collective gardens) that it is possible to say with confidence: This subject is the main one. It has already occupied a fitting place in the press. The recommendations and advice of the readers are very useful in treating it on the pages of the newspaper.

In touching upon the subject of work in a broader aspect, many writers justifiably note: You often write about progressive workers and tell about their experience. This is correct; however, is this experience suitable in similar factories and if it is suitable why is it not taking root? It is necessary to discover the reason for this situation and to parade the guilty parties. It is worth while to achieve a positive solution to the question using the full force of the printed word. You see, progressive experience is our priceless wealth; this wealth must be used completely.

Concerning "average persons". The newspaper seldom talks about them. Why? -- the readers ask. A newspaper's words mobilize and inspire, and it is necessary that they be addressed more often to the ordinary worker and serve as an incentive which would bring him to the ranks of progressive workers. A clear picture on a newspaper page and even a small article of several lines can inspire an individual and reveal the genuine talent in him.

There should be more remembered material about young workers, their growing into a collective, their interests and wants, and youth's mentors. And here, there are the following instructions: Do not forget about those who are enjoying a deserved rest but who do not sit idle and make what contribution they can to the solution of the five-year plan's tasks.

Workers -- both rank and file and directors -- who could become heroes of future articles, are named in many of the letters. The editorial board accepts the recommendations and will take them into consideration in its practices.

Work is a moral category. Speaking respectfully about the honest and conscientious attitude of the overwhelming majority of people toward work, the readers demand that such abnormal phenomena as parasitism, absenteeism, being late for work, prematurely leaving work, and other violations of labor discipline and order, not be overlooked. Our press has been called upon to eradicate this evil using all the forms and methods inherent in it.

The Collective and the Person

How have you arranged public work in the enterprise and in the institution? What must the editorial board do in order to show the activity of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations better and more interestingly?

These questions aroused an active response from the readers. In emphasizing the ever-growing role of party and public organizations in solving economic tasks and in indoctrinating the new individual, they at the same time consider it necessary to achieve a further improvement in the activity of these organizations, especially the local link -- the party group. The criticism addressed to the newspaper is well-wishing and constructive. One should not be limited to reports about meetings, but should talk more about new work forms for public organizations and the influence of the collective on a person, on strengthening discipline and on increasing organization and initiative. Using specific examples, it is necessary to learn how it is possible to achieve better end results more rapidly.

There is also the following wish! Expose formalism in work more boldly, and let there be highly principled and honest criticism addressed to those directors who try to place themselves above the collective and who tolerate bureaucracy.

Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations spiritually form a person and influence his development in every way possible. The requirement on the newspaper -- to show how the party organization directs the indoctrinational process and forms the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and ideological convictions of the workers -- comes from this. The readers give a positive rating to our publications under the headlines: "The 26th CPSU Congress: A Contribution to Theory and Practice" and "In the Collective and Through the Collective", articles about party and economic training, and the pages entitled "Helping the Ideological Aktiv". The reader's advice will help the newspaper to further improve its propaganda function.

Party and public organizations also perform indoctrinational work in residences. This aspect, however, is still little treated in the newspaper, and the readers agree on one thing: There should be more attention paid to the interesting experiences in this work, especially with youth. It is necessary to come out more sharply and deeply against the consumer attitudes of individual youth and against bad taste and habits -- drinking, smoking (especially by young girls), foul language etc.

The moral make-up of an individual, the mutual relations of people at work and at home, standards of conduct -- these are the subjects which deserve the intense attention of our press. The readers recommend that such headlines as "The Good Advice Club", "The Health Faculty" and "You Asked To Be Told", which they like, be continued. The editorial board will consider this wish.

The Maximum of Novelty

Today's reader literally wants to know everything. Many party documents point out the high educational level of today's reader and his lively interest in everything that is being done in the country, republic, his oblast, and native city or rayon; and that is taking place throughout the world. He wants to be well informed on events and counts on the newspaper for this. Here are only some proposals: Start a kaleidoscope of scientific innovations, include more reviews of literary and artistic works, write more often about the activity of the "Znaniye" Society, and talk about librarians and postmen. And more: Establish a column entitled "Platform of a Public-Spirited Person", and provide physical culture material for people 50-60 years old and older. And so on and so forth. More, more frequently, in more detail. It is understandable that it is difficult to do this without increasing the size of the newspaper; however, we will search and find reserves, in the first place by achieving conciseness and clarity in the account, a maximum of novelty, and topicality and usefulness in the reports.

A number of wishes touch upon improving the effectiveness of newspaper publications. Definite steps must be taken on each critical statement and the reader must be informed about them. It also happens this way: A newspaper has reported that steps have been taken, but the situation changes feebly for the better or does not change at all. In these cases, the readers think that a personal appeal to an official is advisable. A stern punishment must be demanded for replies which are written for the sake of form only. It must become a rule that essentially only those directors, to whom it has been assigned, reply to the newspaper about the measures which have been adopted.

And there are such instructions: Go out more often to check letters on the spot and report without fail the results of the inspection in the newspaper. Unmask and call to account the anonymous ones -- the undoers of work time.

There was a question concerning the treatment of international life in our questionnaire. Does this section satisfy the reader? It is possible to conclude from the replies which were received: Our "International Panorama"

provides a sufficiently complete picture about current events abroad. The wishes are the same: A little more concise and varied information from the teletype tape, provide a review of international events once a week, find room for geographical and economic references for certain reports, and tell about the life and cooperation of the CEMA countries and our ties with the developing and capitalist states.

The maximum of effectiveness and novelty -- this is our journalistic credo and we will follow it steadfastly.

The Newspaper Hurries to the Subscriber

How does the newspaper get to the subscriber? Is the news which he receives fresh? We also included this question in the questionnaire and not by accident. For the sake of fairness, we will say that a lot has been recently done so that the newspaper will get to the reader on the day of its publication, during the first half of the day. This question is not simple. Many people using different means of transportation, are involved in transporting the newspaper day and night and in any weather. Steps are being taken to arrange the facsimile transmission of republic editions more rapidly, and test transmissions have been made in a number of large centers. Such a line is already operating in Lvov. Newspapers will soon be transmitted using this new method to Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk where the matrixes of PRAVDA UKRAINY are now being sent by plane.

An inspection, which was conducted by our correspondents on the spot, and readers' letters testify that everything is not going well everywhere with the delivery of the newspaper to the subscriber. The editorial board receives criticism most of all from Odessa, Crimean, Kherson, and Zaporozhye Oblasts; in these regions, the newspaper is still being delivered by planes and there are delays because of weather conditions. However, it is not only because of the weather. A great deal depends on the good management of the local printers and on the initiative and flexibility in the work of the postal services which at times are not sufficient. One must hope that we will be able to eliminate the mentioned shortcomings by joint efforts.

It happens that it is not always possible to get a newspaper at the newstand. They have already been sold out or they have still not arrived. One newstand has been given many copies and the newspaper lays there; another -- few, and the people ask for it but there aren't any. The reason? A poor study of buyer demand, a late adjustment to orders for individual editions. The "Soyuzpechat" workers are completely guilty here.

Everyone, who is engaged in the dissemination of newspapers must remember that the newspaper always rushes to the reader and that their real duty is to help it in this.

* * *

One reader of PRAVDA UKRAINY from the city of Kiev expressed his attitude toward the newspaper this way: "That, which it prints, is useful to us, but

that, which is not in it -- it is our concern to write". A very true thought. In turning to the readers, we also count on them helping us, the journalists, to illuminate Soviet reality in every way possible. And not only by advice but also by personal participation. We are waiting for your letters, correspondence, articles, essays

The names of numerous authors, who are famous for their reviews, are not being mentioned here; however, the thought of each one has been expressed in some degree or other. Their requests, wishes and critical comments will help us in our work. The editorial board thanks its readers for this.

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CSO: 1800/608

REGIONAL

NORTH KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM DEMANDS CRACKDOWN ON LABOR INDISCIPLINE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 82

[Unsigned article: "Meeting of Party and Economic Activists"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk. Tasks of the party organization for strengthening labor discipline in production and in oblast establishments were discussed at a meeting here of oblast party and economic activists. V T Stepanov, Kazakhstan Communist Party obkom first secretary, presented a report.

It was mentioned that much is being done in the oblast labor collectives to raise labor discipline, efficiency and productivity. The fluctuation of cadres in industry, production and agriculture has been reduced. Unproductive losses in working time in construction and in the oblast local industry administration have been lowered.

However, in many enterprises, construction sites, establishments, organizations, sovkhoses and kolkhoses, violations of labor discipline and other negative occurrences are permitted. This has a negative impact on production and harms the state and society. Discussions included the need to strengthen educational work of social organizations and to introduce more actively the work brigade and other progressive forms of labor organization and pay, and the importance of achieving a stable composition of collectives. The need was also noted for taking judicial measures against those who, instead of doing socially useful work, are involved in market trading and place their own interests above the public interest. It was recommended that the initiative of the leading Moscow collectives, which developed the movement of strengthening labor and production discipline, be discussed everywhere. It was planned that the issue of further strengthening labor discipline be reflected in the obligations undertaken by labor collectives for the third year of the Five-Year Plan. (KazTAG)

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WESTERN PROPAGANDA AGAINST 'SOVIET PEOPLE' CONCEPT, LATVIA REFUTED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Yane: "Conjectures Instead of Facts"]

[Text] The achievements of our Homeland, and of all the fraternal republics in economic and cultural development are vivid proof of the triumph of the CPSU Leninist national policy. The USSR's final and irrevocable solution to the national question, as inherited from the past, demonstrates most obviously the advantages of socialism over capitalism. It provokes bourgeois ideologues to try to slander socialist reality, and minimize the importance of the creation of the USSR for the fate of all the Soviet peoples, including the Latvian people.

Imperialism is more and more often relying on nationalism in its ideological diversions. The Western centers of subversion are intensifying their cultivation of this living virus, and are contriving various, often sophisticated, means of ideological attack, aimed at alienating the Soviet peoples, sowing enmity and hostility among them, and thus trying to weaken the union of fraternal republics.

Falsification of the facts, open lies, and half truths are going on. Former U.S. Secretary of State Z. Brzezinski openly advises "encouraging nationalism in the USSR." Columbia University Professor Hilsman sees in nationalism the only possible force able to "disrupt" our unity. Nor do representatives of the reactionary Baltic emigrants lag in zeal behind the venerable sovietologists. They do not tire of repeating that some USSR republics are practically "colonies," which "do not have conditions for free development." Theoretician of the reactionary emigration, Teyodors Silis, along with others, also puts his trust in nationalism for the "battle with communism."

The campaign of slander against our country has now achieved unprecedented scope. Anti-Soviet propaganda against our republic has also intensified. In their unseemly activities, the initiators of ideological diversions consider such features as the relative newness of the Soviet Baltic republics, their proximity to Western ideological centers, and the presence of reactionary emigrants.

Comrade A. E. Voss emphasized in his report at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference in Riga dedicated to the urgent problems of further strengthening patriotic and international education, that: "Of late, we are confronted with a sharp intensification in the 'activeness' of these subversive ideological centers. The volume of hostile foreign broadcasting into Latvia has tripled. Trade, scientific, cultural, and even family ties have become more widely used for ideological diversions."

In their attempts to discredit the fraternal community of Soviet peoples, false theorists are stubbornly spreading the myth of "russification," and are spreading rumors about "exploitation" of national republics, and about national traditions in the Soviet Baltic republics being "committed to oblivion."

Reality clearly refutes this slander. Socialism, and the creation of a federation of a fundamentally new type, ensure the conditions for the free and equal development of the Latvian people. In just over 40 years Soviet Latvia has been turned into a highly developed industrial and agricultural republic, and has stood on equal footing with all the fraternal republics. It is enough to say that during those years the volume of industrial production has increased by 46 times, and a powerful industrial base and the broadest opportunities for development of science and culture have been created.

All this has been achieved owing to the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the republic's intelligentsia, as well as the unselfish and all-round assistance of all the Soviet peoples, who are linked in indissoluble friendship. As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR, in our country the task of equalizing the level of economic development of the Soviet republics has been largely solved, and the legal and practical equality of all nations and nationalities has been assured. The interrelation of the interests of the single Soviet people with the interests of the classes and social groups which comprise it, and with all nations and nationalities, is based on the principles of mutual respect, friendship, and mutual assistance within the framework of a single Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

During the years of Soviet power in the Latvian SSR, as well as in our multinational country as a whole, a new Soviet man has grown up—a conscientious worker, patriot, and internationalist, brought up by the party, the Soviet way of life, and the whole system of socialist values.

However, the troubadours of the new, anti-communist "crusade" proclaimed by the Reagan administration do not wish to reckon with the concrete social and political situation, and with the real and obvious achievements of the party in national policy. Striving to distort reality, and passing off black as white, they undertake ever newer widescale ideological attacks directed against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Fabrications concerning the origin in the USSR of a new historical community of people—the Soviet people—may serve as one of the graphic examples of such artful juggling. Anti-communists are trying to invest their own "content" in this, the meaning of which again boils down to already familiar assertions.

"Forcible elimination of national differences," even more, the "compulsory assimilation" of all other nations by the Russian nation is supposedly taking place in the USSR. University of Oklahoma Professor V. Stanley-Vardis wrote, for example, that a "decline in national languages" was occurring in the Soviet Baltic republics.

That is a vulgar lie. It is clear to every unbiased person that the Soviet nation is not an ethnically, but an historically formed social-political, multi-national and international community of people, of which the Soviet Latvian nation is an integral part. And the community does not exclude, but rather affords great opportunities for both economic and cultural development of each nation. Culture, which is socialist in content, has been and remains national in form in each Soviet republic.

Everyone also knows very well that the association of many nationalities in a single union, and the realization of economic and cultural ties is impossible without a common international language. The Russian language, which is spoken by more than 80 percent of the country's population, has become that language. In addition, conditions for the development of all other languages have been created. Today in the USSR, literary fiction is published in 76 languages, radio and television programs are transmitted in more than 60 languages, and viewers watch theatrical productions in 47 languages.

The Latvian language is no exception. The population census shows that approximately 98 percent of all Latvians consider Latvian to be their native language. By comparison with 1940, the circulation of books and brochures in Latvian has grown many fold. Approximately 30,000 representatives of other nationalities living in Latvia consider Latvian their native language.

Much is being done in Soviet Latvia, as in the other fraternal republics, to introduce the high culture of the international community. Mass political measures are held either simultaneously or consecutively in Latvian and Russian. The system of political studies is developed with consideration for linguistic differences. Almost a third of the republic's television and radio programming, besides translations of all-union programs, is conducted in Russian. As a rule, names of streets, state and public organizations, trade, cultural, and social enterprises are printed in both languages.

That is reality, which has nothing in common with the claims of our ideological enemies, who have not abandoned attempts to cast suspicion on the CPSU national policy. The fraternal union of USSR peoples has withstood the test of time. It has served and serves as a striking example of the triumph of the theory and practice of scientific communism, and of the solution to such a complex, and under capitalist conditions insoluble, issue as the national question. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR emphasizes that: "The formation and successful development of the USSR has permanent international significance, and marks an important historical boundary in the centuries old struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship among peoples, and world revolutionary renewal.

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CONFERENCE HELD ON MARXISM-LENINISM IN EDUCATION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Current Problems of the University"]

[Text] Kiev, 20 October. (RATAU). A 2-day republic scientific and practical conference, "Urgent Problems of Marxist-Leninist Orientation in the Educational Process at Institutions of Higher Learning," has been completed here. Its participants analyzed thoroughly and profoundly the state and problems of the work at universities on increasing the ideological and theoretical level of the educational process, formation of a communist world view in students in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Ukrainian Party Congress, resolutions of the CC CPSU on ideological questions, and principal propositions and inferences contained in works of the general secretary of the CC CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the UkSSR, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, G.G. Yefimenko, appeared at the plenary session with the report "The 26th CPSU Congress and Ways To Increase Marxist-Leninist Orientation in the Educational Process at Republic VUZes."

The rector of the Kiev Institute of the National Economy, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, Yu. N. Pakhomov, devoted a paper to the role of social science departments in providing methodological basis of instruction for general scientific and specialized disciplines. "Forming a Marxist-Leninist World View in Students Studying Specialized Disciplines at Technical VUZes" was the subject of the paper of the rector of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, G.I. Denisenko. The pro-rector of the Kiev University, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, A.A. Chukhno, delivered the paper "Criticism of Bourgeois and Revisionist Concepts in the Educational Process at VUZes." The paper of the rector of the Dnepropetrovsk University, academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, V.I. Mossakovskiy, was devoted to the administration of the system of ideological training and instruction of students at VUZes.

The experience of republic VUZes in forming the dialectical materialistic world view, profound ideological conviction, high communist morality, and an

active student stance has been analyzed in papers and speeches at plenary and section sessions. It was noted that in recent years the content of the educational-pedagogical process has been enriched, and the efficiency of the means and methods of instruction has been raised. The intensification of a Marxist-Leninist orientation in lectures, seminars and practical studies was furthered by improving educational plans and programs based on 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, the introduction of methods of problem instruction and business games, the development of instructional and extra-instructional forms of social-political work practice, the extensive involvement of students in competitions involving work on social sciences, the history of the All-Union Komsomol and international youth movement.

An important condition for increasing the methodological level of the educational process was strengthening the bond between the social science departments with a cross section of departments at VUZes, holding conferences on teaching methods, meetings between directors of departments and teachers of the social sciences, improving the level of political information to teachers and students, regular seminars on methodological problems of general scientific and specialized disciplines, on communist education theory and practice, and expanding the publication of literature on teaching methodology and methods.

In addition, the conference focused attention on unused reserves whose incorporation would promote a further increase in the ideological level of the educational process and ideological training of graduates of VUZes.

In line with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th UkSSR Party Congress, it was recommended to the ministries and departments, rectors, deans' offices and department collectives to take measures on further strengthening the methodological and ideological guidelines of the educational process, and improving the forms and methods of communist education.

Participants of the conference were informed about the work done at Kiev University, the polytechnic, medical and construction-engineering institutes and the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy.

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GRUZINFORM, PUBLIC OPINION CENTER LAUNCH 'QUESTION AND ANSWER' RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 December 1982 page 2 carries a 1200-word Gruzinform piece under a new rubric sponsored by Gruzinform and the GCP Central Committee's Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion, titled "The Public Wants To Know, The Public Asks Us." It is intended to expand ongoing dialogue between public officials and the public at large. Channels of inquiry are via letters, questions posed at lectures and conferences, spot polls, telephone calls, and visits to the Center. No question, however difficult or painful, must be ignored or rebuffed.

In today's feature, specific questions are asked concerning the lack of feed and pasturage for individually owned livestock, the lack of bread in various districts of Tbilisi during evening hours, the shortage of Zhiguli tires in the automotive stores although speculators always seem to have plenty, alarm-system protection against thieves and burglars, and why Tbilisi's Dinamo Soccer Club has done so badly. Various officials, including MVD chief Gvetadze, undertake brief answers to these questions.

An appended paragraph urges readers to drop in, phone, or write to the Center and give their own input.

CADRE WORK IN DIMITROV AVIATION PLANT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 December 1982 page 2 carries a 1600-word article by Technical Candidate G. Leiashvili, party committee secretary at the Dimitrov Aviation Plant, concerning that outfit's handling of cadre work--specifically, ways to make best use of specialist talent (so that, for example, engineers, designers, economists, and so on are not put to work at less creative tasks which ordinary workers should be doing); long-term individual, in-plant training of middle management cadres to build up reserves for the future; proper style and methods of selecting candidates for advancement, taking account of the judgments of the worker collective itself ("collective certification"); and other aspects. He notes that "other countries" have long since established institutions for management training; now Georgia has one also, the Institute for Administration of the National Economy. He envisions a day when nationwide data networks will be involved in evaluating each worker and determining his contribution in order to allocate pay and bonuses under the new economic mechanisms.

'ACADEMIC EDITIONS' OF GEORGIAN LITERARY CLASSICS URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 December 1982 page 2 carries a 1200-word article by Academicians Sh. Dzidziguri and Al. Baramidze and Prof G. Sharadze urging that Georgia's literary classics--from the Middle Ages to such giants of the 19th and 20th centuries as Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Mikheil Dzhevakhishvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, and many others--be published in "academic editions" with full biographical and bibliographical references, scholarly apparatus, variant readings, and rough drafts, just as the literary heritage of the other Soviet peoples have been (Ukrainian, Russian, and Armenian). Georgia's efforts in this regard lag far behind the fraternal peoples. Of course, mass-popular editions of these literary greats also leave something to be desired in terms of number of copies printed and other factors. Editions of both types are sometimes inaugurated and then languish for years half-completed. Logically, the academy's publishing house Metsniereba should undertake these vital tasks.

A 1200-word response to these academics' plea, by Elgudza Magradze, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, appears on the same page. In it he lists figures for the various genres and works that have to be published to meet all of Georgia's literary needs, and numbers of copies printed. Throughout, he says, "proportions" must be maintained, and special attention must be focused on works serving to "inculcate feelings of love and dedication for the motherland." Planning must be accurate and look far ahead. Chairman Magradze himself voices fervent support for the lofty goals expressed by his academic colleagues, and states that indeed the necessary measures must be taken.

YOUNG LAOTIANS STUDYING IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 December 1982 page 4 carries H. Chipashvili's 900-word piece on the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, which is building a new, happy life since it was founded exactly 7 years ago this day. The history of imperialist warfare against the Laotian people is sketched, and the economic and cultural strides made since the country achieved independence, thanks to its ties with CEMA. A brief passage notes that about 5,000 young Laotians are studying in various CEMA countries, including some in Tbilisi.⁵

GEORGIAN SOCIAL SECURITY HEAD DISCUSSES PENSION INCREASES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 December 1982 page 4 carries a 2400-word KOMUNISTI interview with Social Security Minister K. Gardapkhadze concerning the details of the new pension increases in effect as of 1 January 1983 under the 13 December 1979 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decree and the subsequent 7 January 1980 Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase designed to improve labor discipline and halt turnover. Gardapkhadze discusses the specific categories of veterans, invalids, specialists, management personnel, and other

workers entitled to the increases (10 to 20 percent depending on length of continuous work service); the conditions that must be met; means of calculation; types of transfers that do or do not affect length of service; documentation; time off for childbearing; and numerous other aspects.¹

FARM GOODS WASTAGE, LOSSES HIGH IN EASTERN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 December 1982 page 2 carries KOMUNISTI special correspondent G. Nodia's 2000-word article deploring high wastage and losses of agricultural products on the farms of Tsiteltskaro Rayon in eastern Georgia, mostly owing to carelessness, lack of control, and mismanagement (although the extremely bad weather of the past year has also been a factor). On inspecting a number of threshing areas and other "links" of the harvest-procurement-transport chain the reporter found intolerably large amounts of spilled grains, and no one seemed concerned. Such laxity easily fosters pilferage as well. In the rayon's various dairy operations, including cheese and butter plants, correspondent Nodia found highly unsanitary conditions and practices, including uncovered vats and containers and unwashed and unsterilized machinery--in part because there was no water, not even cold water, to wash it. Flies swarmed everywhere. Local officials have appealed more than once to the Meat and Dairy Ministry for necessary machinery, equipment, and specialists to run them, but no action has been forthcoming. Finally, Nodia reports huge losses of sunflower seeds (an important crop in Tsiteltskaro) and a high rate of rejection of seeds delivered to the reception stations because of substandard quality and as much as 25 percent dirt mixed in.

SHORTAGE OF RAIL CARS THREATENS ADJARIAN CITRUS HAULAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 December 1982 page 2 carries M. Gorgiladze's 600-word piece reporting Adjarian citrus farmers' and packers' alarm over the lack of rail cars to haul the produce away; much of the harvest, now piled high on the plantations and in the packing houses, is in severe danger of spoilage. The railroad has been delivering only a fraction of each day's rail car requirements. Khelvachauri and Kobuleti farms are hurt the most.

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